The Centre Reporter.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

WAR TALK HEARD ONLY AT THE CAPITOL.

A Cash Indemnity to be Demanded from Spain for the Loss of the Maine.—Congress With the People.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Shall the most dastardly piece of treachery perpetrated in the nineteenth century be condoned for a cash consideration? That is the question Mr. McKinley raised when he sent Secretary Sherman—at least the old man is given something to do, but it was a nasuating job—to circulate among his former colleagues of the Senate, for the purpose of informing them that the administration had decided, if the naval court reported that the Maine was blown up by intention, to demand a cash indemnity of Spain. If Mr. Sherman correctly reported some of the remarks made by Senators with whom he discussed the matter, Mr. McKinley must have blushed.

Ever since it has been practically known that the court had found unmistakable evidence that the Maine was wrecked by treachery, the administration has been gradually, through divers newspaper interviews, and by other methods, preparing the public for this indemnity business, by dropping hints about the injustice of holding Spain responsible when it disavowed the crime or any knowledge of it, and of the probability that the crime was committed by some Spaniard who was an enemy of the present Spanish Ministry, etc., etc. The Spanish charge d'affairs in Washington also took a hand in the attempt to have his country let down easily by officially stating that no mines or torpedos have ever been planted in the harbor at Havana. The fact that this fellow was once associated with de Lome was enough to prevent belief of any statement he might make.

There is not the slightest doubt that an overwhelming majority of Congress believes with a majority of the people of the country that Spanish blood should be shed to avenge the poor devils who were the victims of Spanish treachery in Havana harbor; but there is also a strong desire in Congress to act in concert with the administration, if possible, in order that it cannot be said by the Spaniards, or other foreigners, that there is a division of sentiment in the U. S. This desire may result in Congress allowing the demand for a money indemnity to be made on Spain, but it will be, even then, largely because of the belief that Spain could not pay the indemnity, and would not if it could and that war would be the result anyway.

Although Mr. McKinley continues to talk peace, his actions, through his subordinates, show that he believes with almost everybody else in Washington, that war with Spain is inevitable, and, to his credit be it placed, he is taking vigorous steps to see that we are fully prepared to do our share of the fighting when it once gets started. The more promptly and vigorously he acts upon that Maine report, which is expected this week, the better he will stand with Congress and the people.

Mr. McKinley must have been a little bit afraid that the well-known scrapping propensities of Teddy Roosevelt made him a dangerous man to have in charge of the Navy Department at this time, or Secretary Long would now be taking several days rest and Teddy would be in charge. Mr. McKinley persuaded him to change his mind. Most persons would rather see Teddy running the machine just now.

Representative Sulzer, of N. Y., who has been somewhat harshly criticized because of his objection, when unanimous consent was asked in the House that the bill, already passed by the Senate, providing for the enlistment of two additional regiments of artillery be taken up and considered until disposed of, immediately after the passage of the sundry civil bill, says he did so because he thought there was no necessity to increase the regular army, and that he regarded the bill as an attempt on the part of the plutocrats to take advantage of existing conditions to increase the army and thus still further entrench themselves against the people. As to the special need of these men now to fight Spain, Mr. Sulzer said: "Why, if war should be declared, I would resign my seat in Congress in twenty-four hours and would raise a regiment in my district. I would get a thousand young able-bodied fellows who would fight and we would go to the front under some Federal brigade commander; and there would be no lack of such regiments."

The defeat of the Republicans by the combined votes of the Democrats and Populists several times recently, when the House was in committee of the whole, has so aggravated the Republican leaders, that they have notified the Republican members that they must be more regular in their attendance and have given them a hint that if they are not, a list of the absentees will be daily published, as was done in the forty-seventh Congress.

Maine, Spain, and War Notes.

The anti-Spain fever is raging all over the country.

Dispatches say that it has leaked out from the investigation that the explosion of the Maine was not the result of an accident but caused by some outside agency.

Government officials annouce that our country is fully prepared for war.

All the United States battle ships have been ordered to keep themselves within easy reach of Cuba.

In Spain the war fever is running high; also in Havana. Those people may march up the hill then march down again.

The United States would not need to draft soldiers to fight Spain—in 15 days the enlistments would more than fill the call.

Many of the bodies are still in the wreck of the battle ship and so badly decomposed that it is impossible to handle them or recognize them.

The authorities at Washington do not pretend to know what the naval court's findings will be, whether the explosion was from accident or design.

Three fourths of the sensational articles printed by the dailies the past three weeks were founded on bosh. The above items present the actual situation boiled down.

Judge Mayer Wont Countenance Bar-Maids.

Renovo hotelkeepers are much exercised over an order issued by Judge Mayer, which has been served upon each license by a constable attached to the Clinton county courts. Under this order, women are not allowed to act as bartenders and the sale of liquor to women, to be carried from the premises, is prohibited.

Many hotel men, it is said, have been unable to pay the expense of bartenders, and their wives have been acting in that capacity at times. A delegation of liquor dealers have consulted the judge over the inconvenience imposed upon them by the order.

The court insists that women may not habitually work behind bars, but that it will be no violation of the rule for wives of landlords to act temporarily in their place in case of their absence for brief periods.

Not a Case for Cash.

Some of the officials at Washington have "figured out" a cash indemnity for the loss of the Maine in the event that Spanish responsibility shall be established.

Beyond liberal pensions to the families or dependents of the dead, this is not a case for money damages. Better, far better, if there should be a just demand for reparation, that our Government should make freedom for Cuba the ultimatum. To put an end to the long reign of despotism and cruelty in that unhappy island would glorify the dead and give to the liberty-loving people of this country a satisfaction which no amount of money could bestow.

Let freedom to the oppressed be the reparation for Spain's crowning crime against civilization, should that crime be established.—World.

Effigy of Weyler Gets Fits.

Over across the Seven Mountains, in the village of Siglerville, patriotism is unbounded, and the natives are ready to wade right into the Spaniards at any moment.

Last Saturday evening the citizens of the village assembled and with guns, sticks and torches paraded the street, and gave vent to their feelings against Spain in no uncertain sounds. After the parade an effigy of General Weyler was made of straw, this was set on fire and riddled with bullets. Siglerville not being a walled hamlet the people over there mean to prove to the world and Spain that they are by no means scared.

Farmers' Mut. Fire Insurance Co.

The regular quarterly meeting of the directors of the Far. Mut. F. Ins. Co., was held at Runkle's hotel, this place, on Wednesday.

The loss of Robert Smith, on store building was adjusted.

Over $50,000 in applications for insurance were accepted.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Dr. John F. Alexander, Centre Hall, and Lillie E. Allison, Potters Mills.

John S. Spearly, and Carrie V. Carson, Bellefonte.

John C. Krumrine and T. A. Hosterman.

Samuel J. Corl, Ferguson township, and Mary E. Seibert, Benner.

MARCH WILL BE COLD.

Temperature of First and Last Weeks Below and Rainfall about Normal.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from March 2 to five. The next will reach the Pacific coast about March 6, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 7th, great central valleys 8th to 10th, eastern states 11th.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 6th, great central valleys 8th, eastern states 10th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 9th, great central valleys 11th, eastern states 13th.

The third disturbance of March will reach the Pacific coast about 12th cross the west of Rockies country by close of 13th, great central valleys 14th to 16th, eastern states 17th.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 12th, great central valleys 14th, eastern states 16th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 15th, great central valleys 17th, eastern states 19.

Temperature of the week ending March 12 will average about normal east of the Rockies and below on the Pacific slope.

March will come in cold in the northern states and from about 6th to 8th till 22d to 24th the temperature will average above normal. The first and last weeks of the month will be cold.

In the southern states March will be decidedly cool from about 10th to 18th, very changeable first nine days of the month and above normal last ten days.

This month will average below normal in temperature on the Atlantic coast and Pacific slope and about normal elsewhere.

Between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains rainfall will be deficient in March, least rainfall occurring near the river and most near the mountains.

In the Ohio valleys and in the middle Atlantic states rainfall will be from about to above normal. New England and the south Atlantic states will be dry.

The Holland Submarine Boat.

The results of the first deep water trial of the Holland submarine boat seem to justify the claims made for it by its inventor. For several months the boat has been lying at Elizabethport, and occasional information of what was expected of her has reached the newspapers.

The Holland took an 18-mile trip under water on Thursday last, and her performance apparently satisfied her inventor. To learn that a boat has been built which realizes in large measure the romantic idea of Jules Verne's "Nautilus" is surprising, to say the least. Mr. Holland says his vessel can make eight knots an hour, either on the surface or below; that she can dive or come to the surface at the pleasure of the steersman, and remain under water four hours at a time. She can go to the depth of 70 feet, where a hostile shell cannot reach her, and she carries three dynamite guns, with a range under water of 800 yards.

The value of such a vessel in time of war is difficult to over-estimate. It would be a most formidable antagonist to a hostile fleet. It must be remembered, however, that the trial was made by its inventor. Before accepting implicitly a statement of what it can do, trials must be made by impartial naval men; but from all that is printed, it appears that the Holland submarine boat is a wonderful vessel.

State Will Get More Money.

It is estimated that the new liquor license law will increase the State revenue about $600,000. The cities of Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Allegheny, in which retail liquor license fees have been increased $100 for State purposes, will add at least $40,000 to the revenues. The new method of taxing beer according to the number of barrels produced yearly is the chief source of increase.

Was Held at Bellefonte.

The second annual convention of the Pennsylvania Photographic association was held at Bellefonte last week. Over 100 members were present and a fine display of photographs was made. The armory building was the place of meeting and it was handsomely decorated and filled with hundreds of specimens of the photographer's art.

For some time, I have suffered with rheumatism and tried every imaginable remedy, without effect. Mr. F. G. S. Wells advised me to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm, telling me that it had cured many cases of long standing like mine. I have used four bottles and feel sure that one more bottle will make my cure complete.—A. P. KONTZ, Claremore, Ark. Sold by S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; J. H. Ross, Linden Hall and H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

—Subscribe forthe REPORTER.

TEACHERS' LOCAL INSTITUTE

CONVENES FRIDAY EVENING IN THE METHODIST CHURCH.

Program for the Session and Subjects Assigned for Discussion.—Dr. Colfelt to Deliver a Lecture.

The teachers' local institute for district No. 2, will convene tomorrow evening. The Methodist church has been secured to hold the sessions. For the first session Dr. Colfelt will deliver another of his famous lectures. No admission will be charged to hear him. Saturday two sessions will be held.

There will be special music by the Orchestra Friday evening and Saturday. Miss Emilie Alexander will sing a solo and there will be a male quartette once or twice during the exercises. Prof. P. H. Meyer will preside at the organ.

The following is the program and the subjects assigned for discussion:

FRIDAY EVENING, 7 O'CLOCK.

Devotional Exercises. Address of Welcome, Rev. J. M. Rearick. Response, J. F. McCormick. Lecture: The man with the Open Eye, Rev. Lawrence M. Colfelt, D. D.

SATURDAY MORNING, 9 O'CLOCK.

Devotional Exercises. Recitation: How the Beggar Taught the King, John Hosterman. The Benefits and Evils of Free Text Books, First part, Miss Kathryn Kerr and J. J. Straw; Second part, R. D. Foreman and G. W. Smith. Recitation: Fertsich Yore Tsurick, Miss Estie M. Ocker. Methods of teaching Civil Government supplementary to U. S. History, D. J. Koch, W. H. Keller, W. A. Krise. Recitation, Miss Edna Krumrine. Which produces the better College Student—the average Country School, or the City School with its Complex Methods? J. F. McCormick, R. U. Wasson. What is the meaning of Drill as applied to School-room Work, and how long should it be continued on any given Topic? R. B. Harrison, K. Spicher, C. D. Moore. Recitation, Miss Gertrude Wieland.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 1 O'CLOCK.

Would the schools be benefitted by observing Monday as a Holiday instead of Saturday? D. W. Geiss, M. E. Heberling. Recitation, T. F. Farner. The Compulsory School Law, John T. Lee. The Berkey System of Grading, Supt. C. L. Gramley, J. B. Strohm. Recitation: The Widow, Miss Maybell Keller. The Parent's Duty to the School, J. L. Holmes, F. A. Foreman, D. A. Tate. The Teacher's Duty to the School, Jacob Rhone, D. K. Keller, G. B. Snyder. Recitation, F. W. Bathgate.

LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD.

The State Live Stock Sanitary board has issued a statement showing the operations of the new law governing the shipment into Pennsylvania of dairy cows and other cattle for breeding purposes. This act has been in force about seven weeks, and during that time about 700 cows have been subjected to examination in the states from which they were shipped, at the stock yards in transit and at their destination in Pennsylvania.

According to the sanitary board, the fears of a largely increased cost of milch cows to dealers in this state on account of the expense of the examination have proved wholly groundless. Cow buyers were led to believe by drovers that the increase would reach as high as $6 a head, but in no instance did the cost of inspection amount to more than $1 a head, where in some cases it did not exceed 25 cents. The sanitary board says the difference in the price of milch cows will scarcely be felt in the Pennsylvania markets. In Pittsburg 300 cows examined have been tagged to show their sound condition. These cows have such an advantage in the market, says the sanitary board, that some shippers of Pennsylvania cattle desire to submit their cows to the same test applied to cattle from other states to place them in a more favorable position for sale.

William M. Singerly is Dead.

William M. Singerley, editor of the Philadelphia Record, and late Democratic candidate for Governor, died on Sunday afternoon at his home of heart disease brought on by a violent spell of coughing.

Mr. Singerly had been suffering of a cold for about ten days, but was not considered dangerously ill. Several members of his family were present when he expired. He had been in poor health since the financial troubles over the Chestnut Street National bank arose several months ago.

There are three little things which do more work than any other three little things created—they are the ant, the bee and DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the last being the famous little pills for stomach and liver troubles; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

FLORIDA.

The Last Tour of the Season via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The last of the popular Pennsylvania Railroad personally-conducted tours to Jacksonville will leave New York and Philadelphia by special train of Pullman palace cars on Tuesday, March 8.

Round-trip tickets valid to return on regular trains until May 31, 1898, and including railway transportation in each direction, and Pullman accommodations (one berth) and meals on special train going, will be sold at the following rates: New York, $50.00; Philadelphia, $48.00; Canandaigua, $52.85; Erie, $54.85; Wilkesbarre, $50.35; Pittsburg, $53.00, and at proportionate rates from other points.

For tickets, itineraries, and full information apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent, 1196, Broadway, New York; Thomas Purdy, Passenger Agent, Long Branch District, 789 Broad Street Newark, N. J.; Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Pittsburg, Pa.; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Story of Horror from Cuba.

While the United States cruiser Montgomery was at Matanzas recently a board of officers was appointed to inquire into the condition of the people of that province. Their report sets forth, that there are 14,000 people absolutely without food and clothing within the city limits. About 3,000 of these live in small huts of palm branches. These huts form three separate villages beyond the built-up portions of the city. The other 11,000 unfortunates live in the streets of the city, and are absolutely without shelter.

These 14,000 people are of the laboring class who have been driven into the cities from their country homes, which have been destroyed in the war operations. Most of them are women and children, and they are all emaciated, sick and almost beyond relief unless they can have the benefit of regular treatment in the hospitals. As it is, they are dying in the streets for want of food.

According to statistics gathered from the best official sources, the number of deaths in the province of Matanzas from starvation is 58,000, out of a total population of 253,616 in December, 1897, and the number of starving people is rapidly increasing.

GRAND OPENING TO-DAY.

Hats and Fancy Shirts—Guyer's Celebrated Self-Conforming Hats—Beltaire Lurch & Co's Imperial Hats in Tourists and Derbies—Wechsler Laufer & Co's Astoria Hats in Tourists and Derbies,—colors, Coffee—Pearl—Black—Seal—Monoco—Blue—Vicuna Claro—Beech—Oak and Brown—Cluett Coon & Co's Celebrated Monarch Shirts in Stiff and Soft—Madras. The King of them all—"The Manhattan" Fancy Madras Shirts.

The celebrated "Vital's Brand" clothing for men, young men and children.

John B. Ellison & Son's imported and domestic woolens for suits made to order, also the "Plymouth Woolen Mills," the best line of woolens in the United States.

Beals & Selkirk's Trunks. A Hahn & Co's traveling bags. The "Milton Hosiery. Way Co's golf hose.

Stern's bicycle and golf suits. Hewitt & Hillock's Kid Gloves. Hewes & Potter's Suspenders and Belts. Brumer's Trousers. Selig's Vestee, Blouse and Reefer Suits. Full line of Jewelry. Hirsh's Umbrellas. Howell, Stein & Co's Neckwear. Spring Covert Overcoats.

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Bellefonte.

Defective Flue Destroys a Bellefonte House.

Early yesterday morning Mrs. Abe Switzer after lighting a fire in the range, a defective flue set the house on fire, and causing the total destruction of the dwelling. Sleeping members of the family made a narrow escape with their lives. Loss $1000, insurance $700.

From all over the country, come words of praise for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Here is a sample letter from Mrs. C. Shep, of Little Rock, Ark.: "I was suffering from a very severe cold, when I read of the cures that had been effected by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I concluded to give it a trial and accordingly procured a bottle. It gave me prompt relief, and I have the best reason for recommending it very highly, which I do with pleasure." For sale by S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, and H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

Go to Lukenbach's photo gallery at Centre Hall; 4 genuine photographs mounted on neat embossed cards for 25c, or 10 for 50c, 20 for $1; everybody go now while in life and health; no better made by a professional protographer; pictures copied, enlarged, crayon work.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Culling of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

Mommy rise de Better uf,
Somstog mis'mer tseege;
Moch de Made im Haus rum gitte,
See misse lerne we tzu flitte.

Buwe mist's gross Soch uflode,
Hept net tzu hot es dut eich Shode,
Ruft de naakste Nochbere by,
Un lost's for see's schwar lode sey.

Schlickt de Asel un de Gyle,
Welle flitte im fineste Style.
'S Brinkt de Made shurer'n Bo,
Wan mer mocht en grosser Sho.

Grickt Pie, Jam un grosse Kuche,
Sex sot Flaash un annere Sache.
En Geiger fer Hoedowns donse,
Sell fertreibt de 1000 Wanse.

To Klondike or to Cuba—which?

The measles are still getting in their work.

Had 2½ inches of snow yesterday afternoon.

Grain fields of our county are in fair condition.

Ed Nearhood's little son Harry is on the sick list.

John E. Eckert, Bellefonte, has been granted a pension, $10.

The ground hog made a big miss of the weather this time.

Jim Sando had a knock-down from pneumonia but is up again.

Last week two-thirds of folks complained of having severe colds.

A little daughter of Jerry Miller was ill from a rap of the measles and a severe cold.

March did not come in like a lion, but rather well behaved, bright and calm.

There will be at least one public sale in this county every week day this month.

The Pittsburg Dispatch is what we call a first class daily and not a sensation monger.

Next season's output of potatoes will be large in Centre county, as we learn from our farmers.

S. W. Smith has had plans drawn by an architect, for a new house and barn in this place.

We never knew of a period when so many persons were having ailments due to colds, as of late.

The house of Mrs. Sally Wolf, at Wolf's Store, was sold at public sale, for $325, to Mr. Tilcom.

S. D. Gettig, esq., has been appointed a notary public for Bellefonte, and higher honors await him.

We had many snows this winter, one of 6 inches, the balance registering from 3 inches down to ½ an inch.

Flittings are beginning their pilgrimages and ere the middle of the month the roads will be full of them.

Michael Fishburn, from across the mountain, a well-known and respected citizen, is among the dead of this week.

It is astonishing, judging from the number of public sales, how many farmers intend to retire as tillers of the soil.

The Bell telephone company has received permission from the Millheim council to erect their poles in that borough.

Samuel Koch, son of George Koch, of near this place, left for Chicago this morning to try his luck—may he find it there.

Last week's Lewisburg Journal gave its business men a handsome treat in the shape of a send-off for each business house.

Rev. Rarick's appointments for Sunday March, 6: At Centre Hall at 7 p. m.; at Spring Mills at 2 p. m.; at Tusseyville at 10 a. m.

This town is much in need of a hall for entertainments. Haven't we the enterprise left to erect one? Are we retrograding herein?

The Seven mountains will have some 30,000 young trout placed in their head waters this spring. Pat Garrity's visitors will find business brisk.

The Bellefonte post-mastership is next plump plum that will drop from ripeness. Several fellows have set up lightning rods hoping to be struck.

Sheriff Cronister has added a brand new deputy to his force. The youngster is now two weeks a citizen and Centre county is prepared now to quell any riot.

We have only one millionaire in Centre county; that he may not remain lonesome, we trust our Klondike boys will return and run the number up required for a poker game.

The auditors of Venango county surcharged the Commissioners with $1200 they having paid a contractor that sum above what another bidder had offered to take the contract at.

In a letter complimenting the Reporter and advancing his label, Dr. C. P. Leitzel, of Cedarville, Ill., remarks: "Had a severe blizzard here last Saturday and Sunday, 19 and 20, snowed continuously for 36 hours, many roads impassable."

THE NEWS.

The funeral of Miss Frances Willard took place at her home in Evanstown, Ill. An immense crowd attended the ceremony.

A man returned to his home in Oakland, Md., after an absence of twenty years.

Luperico Martinez, a Cuban, residing in St. Louis, and who stands high with the leaders of the fight for independence, says that the Cubans are not in favor of a war between Spain and the United States.

An appeal was issued for financial aid for the strikers of New England who are entirely destitute and in many cases starving.

The Maryland House of Delegates passed the bill to change the name of the Sheppard Asylum and the institution thereby inherits $1,500,000 left it by Enoch Pratt on condition that the name be changed.

Mayor Carter Harrison, of Chicago, announced that to show his devotion to silver he will write a book on the subject of free coinage of that metal.

Adam Weaver killed Deputy Constable Mordeau at Burtonville, Pa., and fatally wounded Constable Atterholt.

Rev. John E. Fitzmaurice was consecrated bishop coadjutor of the diocese of Erie, in Philadelphia.

Papers were read at the second day's session of the students' volunteer convention in Cleveland.

Commandant Bunce, at the New York Navy Yard, received his commission as rear admiral.

Mrs. Daniel Manning was elected president of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Four lives were lost and two houses destroyed by an avalance of snow at South Quebec.

Three of the crew of the wrecked British ship Asia were rescued by a lightship off the Massachusetts coast. Eighteen lives were lost.

Major General Merritt, commander of the Department of the East, started on a tour among the Southern forts.

Benjamin Trapwell, Jr., was removed from his office as district attorney, at Charleston, W. Va.

Ignatius Donnelly was united in marriage to Miss Marion Olive Hansen, at the Norwegian Methodist Church, of Minneapolis.

The usual brilliant celebration of the Mardi Gras took place in New Orleans. The carnival was up to the usual standard.

The Illinois State Convention of United Mine Workers met at Springfield in annual session, but little business was transacted.

The superintendent of the County Infirmary, at Versailles, Ind., was arrested, charged with being one of the participants in the recent lynching at that place. Governor Mount is the complainant.

Railroad traffic in Canada is in a badly demoralized condition, owing to the recent heavy snow fall.

Three men were saved from the wreck of the British ship Asia. They told the story of the wreck off the New England coast, and of the death of the captain, his wife and daughter, and 15 of the crew.

Four persons lost their lives by an avalanche which overwhelmed several houses, near Quebec. The damage to property will also be large.

The wrecking of the despatch tubes in New York caused a loss of about 90 per cent. of the mail matter in it. Every bit of discipherable paper has been preserved to be sent if possible to the writer.

United States Commissioner Cridler sailed for Paris to complete his work preparatory to the exposition.

The President delivered an address at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia on "George Washington" at the commemorative exercises of the University of Pennsylvania. The house was crowded. The students paraded through the streets.

Austin Gallaher died at Hodgenville, Ky., aged ninety-three years. He was a companion in boyhood to Abraham Lincoln, and once saved his life.

The colored postmaster of Lake City, S. C., and his child were shot to death by a mob, and several other members of his family wounded.

Judge Robert W. Hughes, of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern district of Virginia, will retire from the bench next month.

At Parkersburg, W. Va., Leo B. McFarlan was sentenced to the penitentiary for five years, having pleaded guilty of embezzlement.

The convention of the Traveling Men's Clubs of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, New York and New Jersey was held at Harrisburg.

The largest cargo of coffee that was ever brought to New York (85,755 sacks) was brought from Brazil by the steamer Canning.

Ex-President Harrison delivered an address before the Union League Club, of Chicago on the obligations of wealth.

News was received at Carlisle, Pa., of the death of Mrs. Dr. Jennie Gorden, in South Africa.

Miss Marion Olive Hanson and Mr. Ignatius Donnelly were married in Minneapolis.

Norfolk business men are agitated over the proposed consolidation of the customs service of that city and Newport News, and the removal of the custom-house to the latter place.

The trustees of the Episcopal Theological Seminary, at Alexandria, Va., are having difficulty in securing a successor to Dr. Grammer in the chair of ecclesiastical history.

The Circuit Court of Mercer county, W. Va., returned five indictments against parties charged with being implicated in the lynching of William Bailey, at Bramwell.

The sub-treasurer at New York was instructed to refuse to accept any more gold against telegraphic transfer of currency.

A blizzard swept the states of Wisconsin, Iowa and Michigan, the average snowfall being two feet. Nearly all the railroads are blockaded.

Nicola Mouller committed suicide in New York at the home of his sweetheart.

Mrs. Harriet Hamersiough, a young married woman, committed suicide in New York.

Forest fires are raging in South Carolina. Two colored women have been burned to death and a large amount of live stock has perished.

The largest dynamite plant in the United States may be removed to Denver, and negotiations are under way to secure the industry for that town.

Some well-known Western merchants were lost on the ill-fated steamer Clara Nevada. The exact number of persons will never be known, as there is no list available.

There is a rush to the Klondike, and freight is badly congested at Dyea, and along the entire trail.

The Spanish warship Vizcaya arrived in New York.

The carnival season opened in New Orleans with a pageant of the Phunny Phorty Phellows.

FROM OUTSIDE.

Belief That External Agency Wrecked the Maine.

EVIDENCE IN WRECKAGE.

Armor Plates from Bottom of Ship Found in Debris of Upper Works—Magazines Did not Explode—Operations of the Divers Thus Far Indicate that the Ten-Inch Magazine Is Intact.

A cable despatch from Havana, says:—The situation, which may be changed at any moment by fresh discoveries, may be sumed up substantially as follows:

The divers having discovered cases of brown hexagonal powder for the ten-inch guns unexploded, and believing also that others unexploded will be found in the ten-inch magazine on the starbord side forward, the conviction grows that this magazine did not blow up. If this be so, and many have insisted, from the first that it is, the further conviction is forced that the explosion, which wrecked the Maine, came from the outside on the port bow.

As previously stated, the main portion of the wreck, as seen from above and noted from below, was blown to starboard.

The highest American officials here are confident that Gen. Blanco and the other high Spanish officials had no knowledge, direct or indirect, of the conception or execution of a plot to blow up the Maine, if such a plot existed, but they believe the junior Spanish officers, who, from the nature of things, are more conversant with modern explosives than their elders and superiors, were at the bottom of the disaster, if there were any outside agency.

A Suspicious Circumstance.

It is pointed out that it would not be impossible to plant a mine of wet and dry gun cotton near where a foreign war vessel was directed to anchor, such a mine communicating with an electric battery on the shore. It is regarded as an interesting point that the Maine, for the first time during her stay in the harbor, lay at the particular spot where she was at the time of the catastrophe, and it is said, though not officially verified, that the Maine was the first foreign war vessel moored to this particular buoy since the troubles in Cuba grew acute.

All stories as to lax discipline on the Maine are without a shadow of truth. On the contrary, Capt. Sigsbee was complained of by some for the rigidity of his rules and the strictness with which he enforced them. Moreover, the Maine has been in commission for years, and never had a serious accident until anchored in this quiet harbor.

War Without a Single Shot.

In reply to a question put to a high American official as to what outcome would be if it were proved that the disaster was due to an outside agency, the official in question said:

"Sir, the American people could not be restrained. I mean war. Still, I doubt whether it would be necessary to fire a shot. Admiral Sicard could anchor the Iowa, the Indiana, the Massachusetts, and the New York outside Havana harbor to prevent the ingress of the food supplies, without which the city could not exist a fortnight. Cuba is a waste of ashes and desolation. Even the hotels and cafes here in Havana live from hand to mouth, on supplies bought from the United States.

"If Admiral Sicard demanded the surrender of Havana, giving twenty-four hours for the removal of the women and children, surrender would follow. The forts are old structures, and could be demolished by a six-pounder. Such new guns as have been mounted are short of ammunition, and hav never been tried.

Plates Driven Upward.

The officers of the court of inquiry, during their inspection of the wreck at Havana discovered, it is said, that the armor plates projecting from the water forward near the bow were from the bottom of the ship. There is a good deal of speculation as to what caused this, many contending that the position of the plates shows that the big magazine forward did not explode. The divers, it is believed by many, will find very little of the structure of the ship forward of the ten-inch turret.

The Captain says he has no idea of the length of time the court will remain in session. It all depends upon the testimony and new features requiring further investigation may develop at any time.

Capt. Sampson added that, sooner or later, every survivor of the Maine will be examined by the court, which seems to imply that sessions for that purpose will be held at Key West.

Although this information is meager, it is absolutely all Capt. Sampson will give.

Wrecking Tug in the Harbor.

The Right Arm, of the Merritt and Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company, is moored about 200 yards from the poop of the Maine. The wrecking tug looks powerful enough to move a mountain.

Capt. McGee, the commander of the Right Arm, has reported to Capt. Sigsbee, as ordered by the Navy Department, and will act under Capt. Sigsbee's orders, which are not yet formulated, or at least are not made known.

It is possible that the Right Arm, without attempting any saivage, will be replaced by tugs from New York and Boston better fitted for the work necessary, and with lifting power sufficient to raise the top from the turret and to hoist out the big guns.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

B. & O. Now Has One of the Finest Piers In Philadelphia.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has improved its freight facilities in Philadelphia very materially during the past year. A new pier No. 22 South, which was completed in December, is 557 feet long, and 140 feet wide, and is said to be one of the finest in the city. Vessels of the deepest draught can lie up on both sides of the pier, thereby affording every facility for the prompt handling of freight. The pier and sheds are lighted with improved incandescent lights, and well-paved drive-ways have been provided.

This improvement enables the B. & O. to handle about three times as much business as formerly. The different freight yards throughout the city have been improved by the laying of additional tracks, and arrangements have been made with the Pennsylvania Warehousing and Safe Deposit Company by which the B. & O. handles grain, flour, hay, straw, canned goods, and other merchandise, through their warehouses and elevators.

Bill for a New Battleship.

A bill appropriating $4,000,000 to provide a battleship to replace the Maine, was introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Foote, of New York.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

One hundred and ten bodies have been recovered from the colliery at Hamm, Westphalia, where an explosion of firedamp occurred.

Fifty miners perished by an explosion in a mine at Hamme, Prussia.

The British battle ship Victorious has been floated and steamed into the harbor of Port Said.

The appointment of Count Cassini as ambassador to the United States, instead of minister, is gazetted in St. Petersburg.

Zola was nearly mobbed on leaving the court in Paris. There were many sensational scenes during the trial.

A protest was made in the French Chamber of Deputies against the government stud farms importing American horses.

M. Munoz was the only surviving passenger of the wrecked French steamer Flachat.

A decree has been gazetted in Madrid accepting the resignation of Senor Dupuy de Lome, as minister of Spain at Washington, and severely criticising him.

The tug Leverett brought to Sidney, N. S. W., the captain and three of the crew of the abandoned Chilian ship Alacama, twelve of the crew being missing.

Sir James Stensfeld, a British statesman, is dead at the age of seventy-six years.

Two hundred fishermen on the coast of Finland were carried to sea on an ice floe.

Ex-Premier Steen succeeded in forming a new ministry for Sweden.

The Campagnie Generale Transatlantique steamer Flachat was wrecked off the Canary Islands, and thirty-eight of the crew and forty-nine passengers were lost.

Mr. Curzon answered questions in the House of Commons with reference to the right of navigation in the waters of Alaska.

A filibustering expedition was intercepted near Kingston, Jamaica.

The Spanish ministry announced the appointment of Senor Louis Polo Bernabe as successor to Senor Dupuy de Lome as minister at Washington.

INDUSTRIES PROGRESSING.

Rumors of Foreign Complications Have Not Retarded Business.

Bradstreet's says: "Favorable features dominate the general business situation as a whole, and few commercial conditions present themselves which can be regarded as in any degree disturbing. Chief among those factors which make for continued or growing strength in commercial lines may be mentioned the renewed tendency toward advances in quotations of all staple aritcles, and the steadiness of prices in other lines where increases are at the moment reportable. The bicycle trade is reported starting up well at the West, but is still slow at the East, where, however, the cotton goods situation is one of hopeful strength, owing to the strength of raw material and the restriction of production, due to the New England mill strikes. The strength of cotton, sugar and rice, and the demand for iron all favor the Southern trade situation, which is also being helped by the growing foreign trade in cotton goods. The activity in Alaskan shipments keeps vessels busy on the Pacific coast, and freight rates are fair. California crop prospects are not encouraging, as a whole.

"Prices of nearly all kinds of grain, but notably wheat, corn and flour, and of most metals, and particularly steel billets, copper lead and tin have advanced. Cereal exports tend to increase. Exports of wheat, flour included, for the week aggregate, 3,932,744 bushels, as against 3,419,000 bushels last week, 2,120,000 bushels held last year, 3,149,000 bushels in 1896, and 1,808,000 bushels in 1895. The bulk of this increase over last week is chargeable to large flour exports. Indian corn exports for the week are also larger, reflecting the turning of attention toward the lower-priced cerals, in a total amounting to 5,056,000 bushels, as compared with 4,508,000 bushels last week, 6,444,000 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,925,000 bushels in 1896, and 592,000 bushels in 1895."

Monument to Lafayette.

A movement has been set afoot in Washington to have the United States erect a monument to General Lafayette in the city of Paris, to be dedicated during the Paris Exposition. The projector of the movement is Mr. Robert Thompson, who has been assured by the French government unofficially, through M. Picard, that ground for the monument can be secured through the municipality of Paris in case it be deemed inadvisable to erect it over the grave of Lafayette, which is now obscure and almost unmarked. President McKinley and Assistant Secretary Day, Mr. Thompson says, have shown much interest in the matter, which has been brought officially to the attention of Congress through resolutions offered in both houses.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Winslow S. Pierce, chairman of the board of directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, is lawyer, 42 years old, and a nephew of the late Vice-President Thomas A. Hendricks. Mr. Pierce is a member of the law firm of Dillion and Swayne, of New York.

The saying that it is better to be born lucky than rich is strikingly confirmed by the experience of C. H. Shattuck, of West Virginia, who some time ago bought a farm for $800. It was found to be rich in oil, and he sold out for $800,000.

Susan B. Anthony, leader of the woman's suffrage movement, was 77 years old last week. She is as vigorous and eloquent as ever.

Rev. Dr. James E. Moffat has completed the 26th year of his pastorate at the First Presbyterian Church, in Cumberland, Md. On the occasion of his anniversary the congregation tendered him a reception.

Columbus Alexander, who has just died at the age of 61 years, in Alexandria, Va., was one of the four jurors who stood out for the acquittal of John H. Surratt, charged with participation in the assasination of President Lincoln.

Mrs. John A. Logan and Mrs. George M. Pullman are making an extended tour through Mexico.

Senator Claggett, the author of the bill now before the Maryland General Assembly to reform tobacco inspection is a farmer of long experience, and as a grower of the weed he is thoroughly familiar with the business.

A French paper says that only one Academician, Jules Lemaitre, rides a wheel.

Talcott Williams, of The Philadelphia Press, is to be one of the speaker's at the noonday Lenten services at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Steele, the novelist, has been invited to stand for election as the president of the Woman Writers' Club, of London, in succession to Mrs. J. R. Green, who held the office for a year.

Postmaster and Postoffice Burned.

The postoffice and store at Runsburg, Minn., were burned. Postmaster Olaf Kartunen, who slept in the building was cremated. There is no evidence of foul play.

ON THE ALERT.

President Solicitous as to Outcome of Maine Affair.

WAITING FOR ALL FACTS.

There Was No Gun Cotton in That Portion of the Ship Where the Explosion Occurred, and the Forward Boilers Were Cold—Coal Bunkers Were Absolutely Empty.

A despatch from Washington says:—While the President is publicly and properly counseling the American people to display a sober and dispassionate judgment in the present situation, this does not mean that there is any indifference on his part to the full meaning of the events which have recently occurred. It can be stated that he is extremely solicitous. He has given the closest attention to every detail of information which has been officially communicated from Havana. Himself a soldier who has faced death in battle, he has felt the horror of the Maine disaster with a keen spirit and his grief for the unfortunate victims, as well as his sympathy for the survivors, has been deep and sincere.

It is true that the President is holding temporarily from Congress certain information regarding the condition of affairs in Cuba which is in his possession. This is done with no idea of preventing Congress from sharing with him all the knowledge that has been gathered from official sources. The present moment, however, is considered inopportune for its transmittal to Congress. The inquiry into the causes that led to the destruction of the Maine is of more importance than a recital of the conditions in Cuba. The loss of nearly 300 men is a fact that come directly home to the American people, and the origin of that tragedy is the first thing to be definitely settled. When that has been discovered the President will act. The prime question at issue is not to be involved with minor considerations.

Significent Private Letters.

The necessity of conservative action is all the more emphasized by the nature of the information which come in private letters to officers in the Navy Department from their friends who were on the fated ship. This information indicates that the blowing up of the Maine was not accidental. It is said that the theory of spontaneous conbustion in the coal bunkers adjoining the magazine cannot be sustained, because those bunkers were absolutely empty. Neither can the suggestion that the cause lies in the explosion of gun cotton through the accumulation of gas due to decomposition be tenable, because there was no gun cotton in the forward part of the ship, where the explosion occurred. Passed Engineer Bowers, who was the only officer on shore at the time of the disaster, and who was on the wharf, about to step into a boat to return to the Maine, when the ship was blown up, says that there was no fire in the forward boilers, and this would indicate that the boiler explosion theory has no foundation.

While this is the unofficial information, the official advices received by mail at the State and Navy Departments throw no light on the cause of the explosion.

Secretary Long, it may be added, does not share in the opinion that the situation is alarming. On the contrary, he says that it is impossible yet to form any conclusions, and as he will hear nothing from the court of inquiry until it receives its final report, he says it is best to cease speculation and await with patience and coolness the actual investigation of the affair.

MUST GO UNARMED.

Conditions Prescribed by Canada for the Relief Expedition Accepted.

The Secretary of State has received a communication from Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador at Washington, relative to the passage of the United States relief expedition through Canadian territory, en route to the gold region.

Sir Julian says: "He is authorized by the Marquis of Salisbury to state that the Dominion government are quite willing that United States troops, which are destined for place in Alaska beyond the 141st meridian, and are considered necessary for the protection of the relief expedition while in United States territory, should pass through Canadian territory under the same regulations which govern the passage of Canadian mounted police through United States territory, namely, that the men shall not be under arms, and that arms and ammunitions of war shall go through Canadian territory as baggage."

Sir Julian adds: "The Dominion government, at the same time, desire to make it clear that they fully appreciate the wish of the United States government to afford relief, and have forwarded instructions to the local officials to ficiliate the expedition in every possible way. An escort of Dominion police will be furnished for the expedition during its passage through Canadian territory."

In conclusion he says he will be glad to learn as early as possible whether the above arrangement is satisfactory to the United States government, in which case he will advise the Marquis of Salisbury and the Governor General of Canada.

The State Department has accepted the terms offered.

A New Counterfeit Found.

The Secret Service has discovered a new counterfeit $10 national bank note. It is on the Hibernia National Bank of New Orleans, series 1882, check letter "B," Rosecrans, register; Nebecker, treasurer. It is a photographic production of poor workmanship, printed on two pieces of paper, pasted together. The coloring is applied only in spots and no attempt has been made to imitate the silk threads to be found in the genuine.

Prizes for American Artists.

The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts Walter Lippincott prize of $300 has been awarded to James Jebus Shannon, for his oil painting, entitled, "Babies in the Woods." Mr. Shannon is an American, who has lived for some years in London, where his portraits of women are much in request. His picture, entitled, "Miss Kitty," is also in the academy's exhibition, and won first prize at Pittsburgh this year.

House Burned, Men Suffocated.

The residence of Peter Liberty, at Elizabethtown, N. Y., was destroyed by fire at one o'clock the other morning. Of the twenty persons in the house all escaped but John Bradford, of Essex, N. Y., a teamster, who was suffocated and burned to a crisp.

Lucy Curtis is the Mayor of Cimarron, Mo., runs the town, conducts a general store and is the leader of the social Sorosis.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senator Kyle introduced a bill limiting the lenth of time which mechanics or laborers engaged on government works can be employed to eight hours per day.

A favorable report was made from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries on a bill enlarging the functions of the United States Fish Commission to include game birds and other wild birds useful to man.

Senators Baker and Harris, of Kansas, Representative Simpson, of Kansas, and Delegate Callaham, of Oklahoma, had an interview with President McKinley to urge his attendance at the trans-Mississippi congress in Wichita, next autumn.

Representative Lewis, of Washington, introduced a joint resolution declaring William A. Newell, ex-Representative from New Jersey, ex-Governor of Washington, and a citizen of that State, now, to have been the author and entitled to full credit as the originator of the United States Life Saving Service.

Representative Barrett, of Massachusetts, has introduced a resolution allowing the Naval Affairs Committee to incorporate in the naval appropriation bill a provision for an appropriation not to exceed $5,735,000 for new dry docks, or extensions to existing ones at Boston, New York, Norfolk, Port Royal, New Orleans, and Mare Island, Cal.

Gen. Henderson, of Iowa, introduced a bill to revive the grade of Lieutenant General of the army.

Representative Overstreet, of Indiana, introduced a bill establishing a military post at or near Indianapolis.

Senator Shoup introduced a bill relieving silver mines and prospects from the annual assessment work required by law in cases where $1,000 worth of work has already been performed upon them.

Attorney General Griggs submitted to Congress a schedule of deficiency in appropriations needed for various purposes in that department, aggregating $157,304. It includes an item of $40,000 to establish sites and erect a United States court-house and jail at Juneau.

Representative Bennett, of New York, has introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to report to Congress the obstructions, if any, to navigation on Niagara River, in New York, and whether the international bridge over that river is a lawful structure and legally maintained, and whether it is an obstruction to navigation.

Senator Thurston, from the Committee on International Exposition, reported the joint resolution introduced by himself providing for the appointment of a commission to superintend the collection of funds for the erection of a monument to Gen. Lafayette, to be erected in Paris and dedicated on United States day of the Paris exposition, July 4, 1900.

Representative Shafroth, of Colorado, introduced a bill granting to the respective States in which they are situated all arid lands of the United States not held for military or Indian reservations or other public purposes. These are defined to be lands not mineral which will produce agricultural crops only by artificial irrigation

SPAIN IS BANKRUPT.

Will Only Take the Coupons Due April 1 with Bank Indorsement.

The London "Evening News" says that the holders of Spanish bonds are greatly alarmed at the serious news received from Spain to the effect that the Bank of Spain will only take the coupons due on April 1 with recourse

Apparently the meaning is that all depositors of Government coupons for credit with the Bank of Spain must indorse them; in the event of the bank's failure to collect them from the public treasury it will then have reserved the right to have recourse to the indorsers for a refunding of the money passed to their credit upon the deposit of the paper. This act by the Bank of Spain in its character as financial representative of the Government is one of national bankruptcy.

COST OF CANNON'S SHOT.

Expenses of Firing the Smallest Artillery is About $262.

A despatch from New York, says:—What an expensive thing it is to fire big guns is known by only a few people. There are many things to be considered in estimating the expense of discharging monster cannon. The cost of the powder, of the projectile itself and wear and tear of the gun must all be counted in before it is possible to obtain an accurate result in figures.

In round numbers it costs to fire one of the modern eight-inch rifles $262; those of ten-inch calibre $487; those of twelve-inch, $885, and those of sixteen-inch, $1852 These figures include the cost of the projectile and the powder at 35 cents per pound and the wear and tear of the guns. To fire one of the twelve-inch mortars it costs $539.

ATTEMPTS TO TRAP SIR JULIAN.

Alleged Newspaper Efforts to Get Hold of Certain Letters.

The London Daily Mail alleges that attemps have been made by newspapers in London and New York to obtain some letters that the British Ambassador to the United States, Sir Julian Pauncefote, is supposed to have written containing strong expressions regarding the American Senate's rejection of the arbitration treaty. The idea, according to the Daily Mail, was to compel Sir Julian to follow Senor Dupuy de Lome. The paper adds:

"The campaign failed, but it is evident that Sir Julian Pauncefote will have to tread warily."

OPERATION FOR GLADSTONE.

Hoped to Relieve Necrosis of Bone of the Nose.

The St. James Gazette says it is informed that Mr. Gladstone will shortly undergo an operation to alleviate the pain caused by necrosis of the bone of the nose, from which, it is alleged, some of the specialists say he is suffering.

TO ENLARGE ARTILLERY.

House Sub-Committee Acts Favorably on the Senate Resolution.

The increase of the artillery force of the country by two regiments as provided for in the Senate bill was agreed on by a Sub-Committee of the House Military Affairs Committee.

For the Big Show at Omaha.

A. C. Foster has been appointed general superintendent of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition to be held at Omaha. Construction work is being pushed with vigor.

The wife of the late President Barrios, of Guatemala, was Aige Benton, and was for some time an inmate of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, of Mobile, Ala. She afterward became an actress, and it was during her stage life that Barrios met her.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Latest News Gleaned from Various Parts.

SHAFT TO WASHINGTON.

Chester County Will Erect One To Commemorate Brandywine's Field—Fifteen Suspended Above Chasm, Clinging to a Rope—Mysterious Death of a Foreigner Near Hazleton.

The name of Washington is inseparably associated with the Brandywine. A number of the landmarks—his headquarters, the old meeting-house and other buildings in the Valley of the Brandywine—which figured in the battle, are standing. The Washington Memorial Association of Chester County will erect on the Brandywine battlefield a battle monument commemorating Generals Washington, Lafayette and Wayne and the brave soldiers of the Revolution. The monument will be 60 feet high and will weigh about 190 tons. A historical room, about 12 by 8 feet and 9 feet high, in the base, will contain Washingtonian and Revolutionary relics. The bronze tablets on the sides of the base will record important events of the struggle in the valley on September 11, 1777. One tablet will depict the scene of Squire Cheyney before Washington. The incident upon which the illustration rests is told as follows:—Squire Thomas Cheyney, a citizen of Thornbury, rode up to the men under Sullivan with the news that the main army of the British had crossed the Brandywine and was approaching from the north. Sullivan received him coldly, and Cheyney asked to be guided to Washington, who, on learning the intelligence, dispatched his troops to meet the enemy. A member of Washington's staff was disposed to sneer at Cheyney's information. "If you doubt my word," said Cheyney to Washington, "put me under guard until you can ask Anthony Wayne or Persie Frazer if I am a man to be believed. "I would have you know that I have this day's work as much at heart as e'er a blood of you," said Cheyney, turning to Washington's attendants. A bronze figure of Washington, which will be eight feet in height, representing him as he appeared in 1750, is to cap the monument. Other figures, scenes, tablets, etc., will decorate the column's base. The monument will be constructed of granite by a Philadelphia firm.

Life Hung By a Thread.

Several quarrymen had an exciting experience at the Jackson Co. Slate Quarry, Pen Argyl. Fifteen were engaged in removing top, when one of them noticed the ground underneath was giving away. He at once shouted an alarm to his fellow workmen. Eleven of the men sprang for a half inch rope at the end of the quarry hole and all succeeded in securing a hold. It was with the greatest difficulty that they were able to retain their grip. A man would have been dashed to death had it not been for Hugh Ace, the man above him, who held him until they were rescued from their perilous position. The Hungarian fainted before help arrived. Men and women standing upon the banks were horrow-stricken at the sight, which thus presented itself, for the rope which held the weight of eleven men was so slender that everybody expected to see it break at any moment and the men dashed to their death. The other four men out of the fifteen ran back a few feet when the alarm was given and thus made their escape. They next succeeded in relieving the others of the party. The report gained circulation immediately after the cave-in occurred, that the eleven men had been killed. Men, women and children, some of them almost frantic, rushed wildly through the rain to the quarry, and by the time the men were rescued there were a thousand people to witness the rescue, but there were very few who could render any assistance.

Awful Fight With Fire.

During the fire which destroyed the large barn on the property of Thomas Elkinton, at Twenty-sixth and Lindsay streets, Chester George Hardy became imprisoned in the burning building by a portion of the roof falling in. Hardy had succeeded in saving several cows, and again entered the barn to drive out the frightened cattle, and during all the time he was battling for life the people outside were unconscious of his danger, until he finally staggered out through the flames, blackended and burned beyond recognition.

He had torn aside blazing beams and rafters, and fought for life amid seething flames which scorched and burned and blinded him. With superhuman strength he made a last dash through the flames, and fell fainting in the open air. It is thought his injuries will prove fatal. He is a weaver employed at Shaw Esrey & Company's mill in Chester.

Dead by the Roadside.

Andrew Dodner, an intelligent Magyar, was found dead alongside of the path between Beaver Brook and Slackerville, and about one hundred and fifty yards from his house. Previous to leaving Beaver Brook he borrowed a lantern from a friend. The lantern was some distance from where the body lay in a small pool of water. Many of his friends are of the opinion that he was foully dealt with on his way home.

Fell to His Death.

John K. Thomas, of West Pittston, a miner employed in the Stevens Mine, was killed. During the morning Thomas and two other men ascended to the Pittston vein, thirty-five feet from the bottom, to look after steampipes. The three men were in the shanty at this point and the two others left Thomas for a few minutes. When they returned they discovered that he had fallen from the lift to the bottom. He lived only a few minutes after the fall. Nobody knows how he was precipitated to his death.

Fatal Walk on Track.

Patrick Gunn, of Phoenixville, night engineer at the McAvoy Brick Works, was killed instantly while returning from his work. He was walking on the Philadelphia & Reading Railway, when he was struck by an express train and thrown high into the air. His head was crushed and an arm and leg broken.

Farmers Awarded Damages.

Jacob Kooker, of Solebury, through whose farm the National Transit Company's pipe line passes, has been awarded by jury $450 for damages sustained. The representatives in the William J. Biles estate, in the same township, have been awarded $935.

Dropped Dead in the Street.

Mertie Shea, of Corry, dropped dead in front of the Adams Express office, of heart failure. He was 75 years old and had been a resident of Corry for the past thirty-eight years. He leaves a wife and one son, Daniel.

SONG.

If thou art not kind,
What will profit thee
Wealth of purse or mind,
If thou art not kind;
Grief and misery
Must thy portion be,
If, alas! thy heart be blind
And, poor wight, thou art not kind.

Kindness, and the earth is bright,
Kindness, and the load is light,
Kindness, and the weary way
Laughs with love and roundelay;
King is he in all his blood
Who is first in doing good,
God pity him whose heart is blind
And alas! who is not kind.

Robert Loveman.

HER LAST CHANCE.

"This," said Mrs. Gafferly, "this is the last time, Perlina Milkin, the very last time. I've spent enough upon you since your ma died and I took charge of you to marry six girls who had their senses about them. I've dressed you like a Christmas doll, and I've let you go into company, and I've sent you to the most fashionable places to board in summer, and here you are, four and twenty, and not so much as engaged. It's perfectly disgusting, Perlina; and what I have to say is, if you don't settle your affairs this summer I'll give you no more chances. I expect to die in the poorhouse as it is. Why, I was married at 17, and your ma at 18, and your Aunt Delight, about the plainest little critter I ever saw, wasn't but just 16. What's the use of advantages and you have looks, Perlina—if you don't make use of 'em.

"I'm sure I don't know what you expect me to do. I can't very well propose to any one," said Perlina, ready to cry. "I do everything I can, and they make love to me, and they say all sorts of things. If they don't pop the question, how can I make them? There, now, I suppose you waited until Uncle Gafferly asked you to have him before you said you would."

"Your Uuncle Gafferly would have committed suicide if I had refused him," said Aunt Gafferly. "You may not believe it now, but I was a beauty in my youth. As for what you can do, you ought to know; but what I say is this: Come home engaged, or I'll stop all this useless extravagance. I have crammed your trunk to the tune of $500, and you are going to Saratoga with the Kerosene Newbodys; and if you can't do it now, I'll give it up as a bad job."

With which speech she inflicted on her niece's cheek that matter-of-course peck which female friends choose to consider a kiss, and bade her good-bye. And despite her new wardrobe, her big Saratoga trunk, the prospective summer gayety and the chaperonage of Mrs. Kerosene Newbody, poor Perlina cried a good deal in the hired carriage which conveyed her to the boat. What was she to do? To marry might have been easy, but to marry money—and that was what she was expected to do—was a harder task.

Aunt Gafferly was a good business woman, and would not be likely to spend any more money on an unsalable article, and Perlina shivered at the prospect before her, if this summer's campaign should prove a failure. On the whole she looked so ill when she arrived at Saratoga that her mirror told her that her best plan would be to retire early and take as much beauty sleep as possible, in view of any eligible gentleman who might put in an appearance next day.

Fresh as a rose and dressed in her most becoming morning dress, Perlina took her seat at the breakfast table next morning and nestled close to Mrs. Kerosene Newbody in the most bewitching manner.

That lady, an ample matron, with a loud voice, greeted her affectionately, and at once introduced her to two gentlemen who were her neighbors.

"Mr. Kolt, Miss Milkin; Miss Milkin, Mr. Downhill. All old friends of mine. Charmed to make you know each other," and then devoted herself to breakfast, and left those who preferred it to waste time on conversation. And so Miss Milkin, having the field to herself, made eyes at both her new acquaintances, and shrewdly noted, amid her infantile gigglings and dimplings, that both were smitten. They were of the age, or rather of the ages, at which the heart is most susceptible of Cupid's arrows. Edmund Kolt was a youth of 19 and Hiram Downhill was at least 65.

Never before had young Mr. Kolt had such bewitching attention offered him. And as for old Mr. Downhill, his memory brought back some dove-like glances, such as those Miss Milkin showered upon him, from the long-vanished years of his youth, but not many.

To cut a long story short, Miss Milkin, having discovered that Mr. Kolt was very rich and an orphan, and that Mr. Downhill was a very wealthy bachelor, at once set her cap for both gentlemen, resolving to accept the one who proposed first. She loved neither. A girl of her views, who had made a rush into the matrimonial market with but one stipulation—that the man she married should have money—was scarcely likely to have a heart. A husband meant to her easy circumstances, freedom from her Aunt Gafferly's incessant "nagging," liberty to flirt as much as she chose with ineligibles, who were often very interesting, and freedom from the dread of being an old maid.

Mrs. Newbody, who was, on the whole, a good-natured woman, willing to see her friends well settled, furthered the little affair to the best of her ability. There were walks, rides, drives, chatting in cozy corners, and at last a proposal. It came from Mr. Kolt. Youth is hasty. Age is slow. Mr. Downhill was just making up his mind to do it, when Mr. Kolt did it. And Miss Milkin said "yes," and would have fallen into his arms but that they were in full sight of an old lady who had just leveled her opera glass full at them from a window.

"Yes," Perlina had answered, and young Kolt blushed rosy red, and "his soul," like that of Gloriana, in the Wild Irish Girl, presumably "went on a jig to heaven," for the band was playing delightful dances for their edification; and afterward, when they had had supper, Perlina locked herself in her room and wrote to her Aunt Gafferly. Her letter ended thus:

"So you see I'm engaged, and you can't twit me any longer. I don't suppose poor Kolt will ever set the river on fire, but he's a good-natured fellow, and I can just twist him around my finger. And, remember, you are bound to give me a handsome wedding dress, and have always promised me poor ma's pearls the day I was married.

Your affectionate niece,
"PERLINA."

Mrs. Gafferly signified her approval by return of post, and Perlina's mind was at rest. It did not trouble her much that in less than a week a telegram summoned Kolt to the city. She could use the fast-fading days of freedom better without an engaged lover at her side, and she certainly made the most of them. She plunged into flirtation in a way that frightened even Mrs. Kerosene Newbody, and was happier than she had ever been since her search for a husband commenced. As for poor Mr. Downhill, she quite snubbed him, now that she had no views concerning him. Meanwhile the absent Kolt wrote love letters, and she answered them.

"Never shall I forget my feelings when you went out to ride with old Downhill," he said in one of these. "I really thought for a while that you liked him."

And to this she replied:

"How could you fancy that I should like a superannuated old creature like that? I only took a little notice of him out of pity."

Poor Perlina! Life was certainly very much checkered. One morning Mrs. Newbody opened a New York paper, and, having glanced down the column of marriages and deaths, gave a faint shriek and looked at Perlina in a terrified way. Perlina snatched the paper and saw this record:

"Suddenly, on the —th, Edmund Kolt."

Edmund Kolt—there was no doubt of it. Mrs. Newbody looked at Perlina, expecting to see her faint. To her surprise, the young lady, though very serious, was quite calm.

"Poor fellow," she said; "I'm very sorry. Do be quiet, dear Mrs. Newbody! Don't let's have a scene. No one knows we were engaged, and you need not tell 'em. I don't want my season spoiled."

Then she arose and went to her room, cried a little, bathed her face, used some pearl powder on her nose and went downstairs to charm Mr. Downhill by beaming upon him and asking him how he could be so dreadful and neglect her so.

In a word, now that the old love was gone, she "took up with the new," and in a week Mr. Downhill had proposed and was accepted. And the astonished Mrs. Gafferly received an account of the situation which greatly surprised her.

Old Mr. Downhill was rather more obstinate than even Mr. Kolt had been. He asserted his rights, and insisted upon the open wearing of the engagement ring.

There was no more flirtation for Miss Milkin, and evey one knew what had occurred. She wore a diamond ring of value on her finger, and was guarded by her old beau from morning until night. He even wrote her several notes between their parting at midnight and meeting at nine in the morning, and in one of them he referred to her flirtation with young Kolt.

Miss Milkin was one of those unlucky victims to love of letter writing who can never resist putting things down in black and white. She wrote this sentence in her reply: "You naughty, naughty goose! How could I care for a stripling like that? Poor fellow! he was very nice; but only a boy, you know." And when she had written it she thought how much jollier it was to run about with him than to sit in a corner with old Mr. Downhill, who was always afraid of catching cold, and who would not let her dance because he could not. Still he was rich, and she was engaged at last, after all.

One evening she walked the piazza with her betrothed, leaning on his arm in the most confiding manner. The evening train was in, and people were waiting for the stages to bring the new comers.

As they rattled up to the door some one was seen waving a white handkerchief. A young man with very red cheeks—and then some one called out: "Why, it's Kolt, alive and well." For there had been much lamentation over the poor fellow. As he sprang out of the crowded vehicle they rushed toward him to shake hands and tell him that he had been supposed dead.

"Death in the papaw, you know, old fellah," said one exquisite. "Weally vewy cuyous how death could be in the papaw when you wasn't dead, you know."

"It was poor grandfather. I was named after him, you know. I never thought what people would think. I—" Then he turned pale and hurried into the house, fearing that the awful news had killed his poor Perlina.

Miss Milkin was in the parlor. She had fled on his approach and was really quite faint, and Mr. Downhill had gone for a glass of water. Every one else was out of doors, and the young fellow rushed toward her.

"My dearest love!" he whispered; "my darling! you did not think I was dead?"

"Yes—I—did!" gasped Perlina.

He bent over her and caught her hands and pressed them to his lips.

"Oh, I couldn't die and leave you!" he said. "I—"

But here a hand came down upon his shoulder and a thin voice breathed in his ear:

"Young man, I am very glad to see you restored as it were from the grave, but I can't allow such liberties with the lady who is going to marry me."

Mr. Downhill had returned with the glass of water.

Perlina, not knowing what to do, had refuge in tears and silence. The gentlemen grew furious and finally walked away with each other, with "pistols for two and coffee for four" in their faces. But this was eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and much is thought of documentary evidence. In a retired spot, where they could not be overheard, the hapless Perlina's letters were produced. Poor little Kolt read, with the bitter agony of youth the woman's denial of her love for and engagement with him, written a week after his supposed death, and old Downhill gave a groan over another buried hope, as he read the lines in which he was set down as a superannuated creature only taken notice of out of pity.

After this the two gentlemen shook hands. They had no quarrel with each other now. Neither of them wanted to marry Perlina Milkin. She received two little notes that evening telling her so.

That was last summer. This year Perlina will not go to Saratoga at all, and Mrs. Gafferly, having dismissed her chambermaid, it is a matter of wonder to the neighbors who the person with a green barege veil on her head, who rubs the windows, can be. It is barely possible that this is Perlina. Mrs. Gafferly is a woman of her word, and she considers her niece's chances of matrimony quite over.—New York News.

QUEER FLORIDA CRABS.

Have Peculiar Shells and Feed on Birds and Insects.

Haunting the rookeries of the birds in the southern part of the peninsula is a large blue crab. He makes a hole in the ground, usually under a log, and when he hears a noise elevates his head and protrudes his eyes with startling effect. He is able to take care of himself, for his pincers are powerful and his shell is hard. He is often as large as a saucer.

There is a perpetual war between him and the birds. He wanders among the nests at night and appropriates the bits of fish left by the nestlings and the young themselves if he can find a mother off her guard. But he has to be sly or he is killed by the stroke of bayonet bill and eaten in his turn. When a plume hunter has driven off or destroyed the parents of a rookery these crabs swarm forth and devour the orphan young in short order. But while the mothers are allowed to do their duty the crabs are ideal scavengers and devour the refuse as well as the insects that infest the bird cities. Their bright colors, like those of the tiger, make them less dangerous than their appetites would otherwise be.

There is a little purple crab along the coast of Southern Florida which seems to feed almost entirely upon the fruit of the cactus. This it so much resembles that you are suddenly surprised to see one of the succulent little balls move away from your fingers before you are aware that it is alive. Step back and the crab will resume its place, and seem to be as curious about you as you are about him.

One of the most beautiful shells found along our coast is that of a large snail which climbs certain trees and grows delicately fat on the young birds. The shell is as thin as tissue paper, oddly curved and almost as transparent as the finest glass. It belongs to the family of edible snails so prized as a delicacy on the coast of France, and if properly prepared makes a delicious dish. It is most abundant about New River Inlet, where the slight shake of a tree about sunset will bring a shower of them to the ground. The breakage of a shell seems to be of little trouble to the snail—he repairs the damage and moves on.—Jacksonville Citizen.

Eight Days on the Witness Stand.

"The longest time I ever saw one witness on the stand," said a man from Hardinsburg, Ky., "was during the life of Judge Kincheloe, who was regarded as one of the ablest members of the Breckinridge bar. He was honored by his people to the high office to which he aspired, and he was always respected in the highest as a man of learning and a ripe scholar. During his active practice land titles were much unsettled in our country, and some of the most important suits came up over titles. In the case of Askins vs. Askins, in which Judge Kincheloe and the late George W. Williams, of Owensboro, were the counsel, the taking of testimony consumed two months. It was then that Mr. Askins was on the stand continuously for over eight days, and when the judge had questioned him from every conceivable point of view, he said: 'Well, Mr. Askins, you are excused, but I'm afraid we've pumped you so dry you won't have anything to tell your wife and family when you get home.' The witness retired badly confused, but evidently glad to get off the rack."—Louisville Post.

A Household Enemy.

Nobody desires to impede the march of science, but there is not a housewife in the land who will not clamor for an injunction against the professor of biology in New York who has succeeded in producing two-headed moths by grafting. A man who makes two of these insects grow where one grew before can only be regarded as an enemy to society.—Kansas City Star.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

THE SNOWMAN.

One day we built a snowman.
We made him out of snow;
You 'd ought to see how fine he was,—
All white from top to toe!

We poured some water on him,
And froze him, legs and ears;
And when we went indoors to bed
I said he 'd last two years.

But in the night a warmer kind
Of wind began to blow,
And winter cried and ran away,
And with it ran the snow.

And in the morning when we went
To bid our friend good-day,
There was n't any snowman there;—
Everything 'd runned away!

—[W. W. Ellsworth.

QUEER NEIGHBORS.

In one of the stores in New York are two departments that are very interesting to the children. One is devoted to canary birds and the other to Angora cats. These supposed enemies, of course, are caged; but they do not seem to annoy each other in the least. The birds sing as cheerfully as though there were not a cat within miles, and the cats sleep and doze as though a bird were a thing entirely beyond their interest. The cats' cages are beautiful, roomy, and furnished with rugs; and many of them have baskets trimmed with ribbon.

WASTEFUL WESTERN RIVERS.

"Queer American Rivers" is the title of an article in St. Nicholas, written by Mr. Spearman. The author says of Western rivers:

All the rivers of the plains are alike full of yellow mud, because the soil of the plains melts at the touch of water. These are our spendthrift rivers, full to the banks at times, but most of the year desperately in need of water. It is only with the greatest effort that they can keep their places in the summer; there is just a scanty thread of water strung along a great rambling bed of sand, to restrain Dame Nature from revoking their licenses to run and turning them into cattle-ranches.

No wonder that respectable fish refuse to have anything to do with such streams, and refuse tempting offers of free worms, free transportation, and protection from the fatal nets. Fancy trying to raise a family of little fish, and not knowing one day where water is coming from the next!

Not but what there is water enough at times; only, those rivers of the great plains, like the Platte and the Kansas and the Arkansas, are so wasteful of their supply in the spring that by July they are gasping for a shower. So, part of the year they revel in luxury, and during the rest they go shabby—like shiftless people.

THE DOLL THAT TALKED.

"Dorothy Ann, are you sleepy?" asked Dollikins. Dorothy Ann did not answer, but went on smiling with her red wax lips. Dollikins gave her a little shake. "Dear me!" she said, "I do wish you could talk! I am so tired of having a doll that never answers, no matter how much I say to her. It is very stupid of you, Dorothy Ann. There, go to sleep!"

Dollikins turned her back on Dorothy Ann, and went to sleep herself. Then she began to dream. She thought Dorothy Ann sat up straight in her crib, and opened her blue eyes wide.

"Mamma!" she said.

"Oh, you can talk!" cried Dollikins, joyfully.

"Mamma, my pillow is not at all soft," said Dorothy Ann, in a complaining voice. "And you forgot to take off my shoes."

"I am sorry," said Dollikins.

"And I didn't have anything but mashed potato for my dinner!" cried Dorothy Ann. "I don't like mashed potato. Why don't I have things that I like, mamma?"

Dollikins's cheeks grew quite red. She remembered saying something very like this at luncheon the day before.

"I'm not a bit sleepy!" wailed Dorothy Ann. "Why do I have to go to bed at seven o'clock, mamma? Other, little girls don't have to. I wish"—

"Dorothy Ann," said Dollikins, "will you please not talk any more. It makes my head ache!"

Then it was very still.

In the morning Dollikins went over and took up Dorothy Ann, and looked at her. The red lips were smiling as ever, but tight shut.

"Good morning Dorothy Ann," said Dollikins. "I am very glad you do not know how to talk, my dear; for then you might be a sore trial to your mother!"

THE BIRDS' PARTY.

It had been raining all night, then the wind blew cold and froze the raindrops on the trees, till every branch and twig was turned into an icicle. They all sparkled and glittered like diamonds, and Tom and Prissy thought the world looked like a big, splendid palace. They kept calling mamma to come to the window and look.

"Yes, dearies, it's beautiful," said mamma, "only I can't help thinking, What will become of the poor little birds?"

Then she explained that when the ground is covered with snow, the birds live on worms and other insects that hide under the bark of trees, but when the trees are coated with ice, their poor little bills cannot break through this hard crust. The children were greatly interested.

"I wish we could feed them," said Prissy. "Couldn't we give them a party, mamma?"

Mamma said yes, and offered to furnish the refreshments. She told them that in cold weather birds liked nothing better than a bit of fat meat; so the children hung a piece of pork in the old apple-tree, and then watched from the window to see the birds' party begin.

The first visitor was a little bird in a blue coat and a neat white vest. He ran up and down the tree and cried, "Hark!" two or three times before he ventured to taste the refreshments. Mamma said this was a nuthatch.

After him came a flock of prettily dressed little birds in black velvet hoods, all singing, "Chick-a-dee-dee!" together.

Their voices were sweet, but I am sorry to say their manners were really rude, for one began his dinner alone, and drove away all the others who tried to get a taste. When he had finished, another came and ate in the same selfish fashion, and so on till each one had dined; then they all flew away together, singing their favorite tune.

Then came dear little Jenny Wren in her trim brown suit, and then Mr. Woodpecker in a fine red fez, and then Miss Creeper, dressed very plainly, but neatly and tastefully.

So the birds kept coming, and the party only ended when night fell and the refreshments were all gone. But the children and mamma, too, enjoyed it so much that they agreed to have just such a party every day till the cold weather was over.

PETRIFIED ARTICLES.

A Huge Tree Slowly Sinking Into the Earth.

Warda and the surrounding country are noted for petrified articles of various kinds. I have on exhibition a petrified rock about two feet long and one foot and a half wide. It weighs forty-five pounds, and is without doubt a shoulder blade of a mastodon. It plainly shows the socket in which the bone of the leg revolves. It was found several years ago by a party while seining in the bed of the Colorado river. Within three-quarters of a mile from Warda there is a petrified tree, supposed to have been a post oak. It is about twenty feet long and at the thick end of the trunk it is about two feet in diameter. When first observed, about eighteen years ago, about half of its diameter was above ground, but, owing to its great weight, it is slowly but constantly sinking. All around in this part of the country a person can find specimens of petrified wood of many varieties. The writers has observed stumps and parts of stumps plainly showing traces where they had once been burned and now they are solid rock. It seems as though untold quantities of petrified wood could be found under the ground, for if a person will make an examination of the banks of the local creeks, gullies and ravines, he can find pieces of petrified wood sticking out of the banks on every side. The writer, in examining some specimens in the surrounding creeks found several pieces of petrified wood protruding from the banks, which, although petrified, was so brittle that it could be broken to pieces with the hand. The cause of this appears to be lack of some kind of acid necessary in the course of petrification to make it solid. One of the most curious and at the same time one of the most perfect specimens that the writer has observed is what is supposed to be a petrified stomach. It plainly shows a quantity of petrified acorns and other ingredients which can not now be distinguished. It is supposed to be the stomach of a hog, or some other prehistoric herbivorous animal. The writer has also noticed two other very beautiful specimens, the one being a prehistoric shell, known by the Latin name of Nautilus lineatus, and the other a common pear.—Galveston (Texas) News.

Duels in Europe.

While the code duello, in its sanguinary character, is rapidly becoming obsolete in the United States, is appears to be still in high favor on the other side of the Atlantic. In Germany some 4,000 engagements are yearly fought on the field of honor with sanguinary results. Most of these engagements take place in the neighborhood of college towns. Within the space of 24 hours as many as 20 duels have occurred in the neighborhood of Jena.

Next to Germany in allegiance to the code duello comes France. There are some 1,200 duels fought annually in France, the participants being mainly officers in the French army. Italy comes next to France, with some 275 duels annually. During the past ten years Italy has furnished 2,759 duels. Austria, Russia, Spain and Great Britain rank next in the order named. In great Britain the code has become almost as obsolete as in the United States. Most of the duels fought on the European continent are fought with the sword, though pistols and knives are used occasionally.

From Fireman's Cab To Laboratory.

Prof. Morris, who is at the head of the chemical department in Cornell University, was once a fireman on the New York Central Railroad. He was advanced to engineer's position, and then made up his mind that he must have an education in order to succeed in life. This was a great undertaking for a poor boy, but his determination won, and he was finally graduated with honors at Union College and later entered his present position.

An Imperial Collection.

Empress Elizabeth of Austria has collected the photographs of all the pretty women she has seen during the last nine years. To each picture is attached a statement of the name, age, and condition of the subject, with date and place of the taking of the photograph.

Klondike Chickens.

An instance is known to the writer where a farmer's son paid $5 for one setting of eggs. He succeeded in raising nine chickens, and took them all to a poultry show in Massachusetts, and the man he purchased the eggs from bought them all from the boy for $5 each, giving him $45 for the nine. Had the boy bought "dollar" eggs he would have had merely a dollar kind. A good way to build up a flock of pure breds is to make two matings of them. Give a male bird, which may be designated as number one, hens or pullets, and another male also an allotment of hens, which shall be designated number two. Mark the chicks from each mating and keep a record, so no mistake will be made in recognizing the two lots of chicks. When they in turn are old enough to breed from, mate the male birds from number one with the female birds from number 2 and vice versa. This plan will prevent any too close inbreeding, and will at the same time enable one to breed for any definite purpose, which the introduction of new blood often quite destroys or counteracts. Select the finest of each brood and retain for breeders each season. Stock given proper treatment for a few generations and carefully selected will make most wonderful improvement.

Pure bred poultry should be on every farm; they require less food, on an average, than scrub poultry, and, as before stated, the scrub stock cannot compete with them in quantity of eggs or meat. If they are, however, given scrub treatment they will yield only scrub results.—G. O. Brown, in the Baltimore Sun.

Had Her Eyelids Cut.

An odd little story is told about Mme. Jane Hading. Her eyes are very remarkable; not only of the clearest and purest brown, like that of mountain brooks, or the eyes of Gwendolin—which George Eliot described as resembling "wave-washed onyx"—but veiled with a thick fringe of black and silky lashes, most unusually and extraordinary long. The story goes that Mme. Hading owes this marvelous length of eye to artificial means used by her parents in her childhood. It is said that it is a common custom practiced among the Turks, who hold long eyes in such exalted esteem as to lengthen them by cutting the corners of the eyes. This is done very early,—at the age of two or three years—the outer corner being deftly slit with a lancet about the twelfth part of an inch. While the wound is healing the lids are drawn outward every day, and when it is quite curved the eye is still submitted to the drawing process every day for a long time, with the eventual result that it becomes long and narrow, and satisfies the taste of the "unspeakable Turk."

The story about Mme. Hading proceeds to declare that her father had been in Turkey and had seen this practice, and determined to try it on his little girl, who was then a pretty baby of three years, with bright brown eyes and a mop of yellow curls. Whether the story is true or not, one thing is certain, and that, that the gifted actress has the most beautiful and remarkable eyes of any woman on the stage.—London Mail.

Seventy Years Married.

Bark River, Delta County, thirteen miles from Escanaba, Mich., where the Northern Cedar Company of Menominee has established its new mill, has claims to fame other than the possession of the greatest growth of cedar in Michigan. Mr. F. K. Baker, the President of the company, found there an old couple whose record is believed to be without a parallel in Michigan, if not in the United States, and was led to secure the exact dates in their life history by his interest in the case. Charles La Fountaine was born Nov. 1, 1809, near Montreal and his wife was born in the same locality on March 15 of the same year. They were married Feb. 14, 1828, and on Valentine's day this year "round out" their seventieth year of married life.

In 1880, after over half a century of married life, they came to this country, settling in Delta County. Up to two years ago Mr. La Fountaine continued in steady employment, but they are now living with the baby of the family, an unmarried son forty-eight years of age. Of their nine children all are living except one who died at the age of fifty-two.

Mr. and Mrs. La Fountaine enter upon the seventieth year in the best of health and in the full possession of all their faculties. They hope to "round out" seventy-five years of married life before either is called to rest.—Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.

Charming Despite Age.

Helen of Troy was forty-six when men fought for her smiles and favors. Diane de Poitiers was fifty-six when men far and near acknowledged her a siren whose fascinations no man could resist. Julie Recamier at sixty could scarcely dissuade an enamored Prince half her age, from suicide because she declined to accept his protestations of passionate love. Mme. de l'Enclos' last desperate affair of the heart occurred when that lady was in her early eighties.

Industrial Progress.

In 1890 the per capita consumption of iron in the United States was only 62 pounds. In 1870 it had increased to 102 pounds; in 1880 it was 240 pounds, and in 1890 it rose to 334 pounds—an increase of more than five-fold in thirty years. Iron is regarded as the best business barometer.

The largest fund expended yearly by any country on behalf of its army is that of Russia, the latest military budget of which amounted to $212,500,000.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. mar. 3.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PROTHONOTORY

We are authorized to announce that Robert F. Hunter, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotory, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that H. A. McKee, of Spring township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotory, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that M. I. Gardner, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotory, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

We are authorized to announce that William G. Runkle, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for District Attorney, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that N. B. Spangler, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for District Attorney, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce that A. C. Thompson, of Half Moon Township, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

The United States started business with 13 colonies—it wasn't an unlucky number at all.

There are some hot heads in Madrid. The Carlist organ talks of American sailors as drunkards, thieves and rioters. Well, who cares?

The population of Spain proper is 17,550,216; of Spain and her colonies 28,911,609. The population of the United States is estimated at 75,000,000.

A good many fellows may wish to see a war between our country and Spain in the hope of becoming colonels, quartermasters and contractors.

A rain cloud don't always bring rain, nor does a war cloud always bring war. In the one it is always safest to have umbrella and in the other your gun ready.

Mayor Van Wyck snubbed the Captain of the Spanish warship which recently anchored in New York harbor; all other officials treated the Captain courteously.

We still have a deficit of 50 millions in our revenues under the Dingley tariff, that was put up as a revenue raiser—a revenue razor would be its proper name, it keeps shaving down the revenues right along.

Four millions short in the state treasury and fifty millions short in the national Geldsack, leave the whole stage clear for Republican orators to explain. And the thing is getting deeper into the ruts each month.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Times says: "There is an appalling scarcity of food in many provinces of Spain. The price of wheat is unprecedentedly high. Bread riots are of daily occurrence at Salamanca, and it is feared that martial law will be proclaimed.

If the divers find that Spanish villany caused the disaster to the Maine, then the Dons will come and beg, "Please, good Uncle Sam, don't whip us, we won't do it no more." U. S. will say, "You scamps, pay me 50 million dollars or I'll skin you from head to toe quicker'n you can say Jack Robinson."

Latest advices say there will be no hurrying the report of the Maine inquiry court. Getting through at Key West it will return to Havana and the President and Cabinet can utilize the time in preparing for any emergency. Spanish newspapers still talk fiercely. An officer of the exploded battleship gives his opinion that the cruiser was blown up from the exterior.

A Washington dispatch to the Pittsburg Dispatch says: "All doubt in the minds of Pennsylvania Republicans here regarding the attitude of Governor Hastings in the gubernatorial fight has now been removed.

From reliable reports that have reached this city from Harrisburg they are satisfied that the Governor is in active sympathy with the movement in behalf of John Wanamaker for Governor."

Should war be declared by the United States against Spain, the first act of our government would be to seize Cuba which lies less than 100 miles from Florida. Our vessels could then remain near our coast to defend it, and the Spanish fleet would have to cross 2500 miles of ocean to attack our seaports, while Spain would be left almost entirely unprotected, and one or two of our great battleships could slip over there and demolish some of her cities. Spain wouldn't have vessels to spare, in case of war, to guard her colonies, while in two of her principal possessions, Cuba and the Phillipine Islands, insurrections have existed for several years which Spain has not yet been able to put down; then with the United States after her too, somebody would have to "walk Spanish" sure.

Hollidaysburg, Pa., Feb. 23.—A "war cross" appeared in the heavens about this community this evening. It was red, with a background of blue clouds. Hundreds of people viewed the strange figure in the sky and the superstitious accepted it as a token of strife with Spain.

Bosh! who the deuce would think of putting a "war cross" in an out-o'-the-way place like Hollidaysburg, where nobody wants to fight?

Work of a Large Torpedo.

Friday's disclosures of the divers prove, finally, a full international fact—that the Maine was blown up February 15 by an outside explosion of probably a large torpedo.

The court of Inquiry has ceased investigating the remains of the forward magazine. The members are satisfied that it did not explode. From the first glance everything has pointed that way. It is known now that the divers found the floor of the big forward starboard powder magazine, containing 25 tons, intact, while the sides were not completely destroyed. It is an absolute impossibility that a part of its 180 powder-filled cylinders should not have exploded, and it is just as awfully true that no explosives aboard the ship could, unaided, have so mangled and blown away and broken in two the battleship Maine. Something else must have done it.

Naval experts say a big torpedo, placed under the port side of the bottom, just next to the reserve magazine, would easily have caused the observed damage if it were assisted by the 2,000 pounds of quick-burning saluting powder known to have been in the reserve magazine.

From Washington, Feb. 25, comes a contradictory story, viz:

In view of the widely published report that the harbor of Havana contains a system of submarine mines, a statement around which has centered the chief public interest in connection with the disaster to the battle ship Maine, Senor DuBosc, Spanish Charge d' Affaires at Washington, to-night made to the Associated Press the following statement, which, coming from such authority, may be considered as an official denial:

"I wish to state on my own official knowledge that no mine exists inside or outside of Havana harbor, nor is there any submarine defence of any kind. The report is so absolutely false and ridiculous that it could only have originated in the minds of those persons anxious to incite the evil passions of both nations for their own miserable ends. I consider the very suggestion of such a thing an insult to Spain."

The Maine Won't Be Raised.

The naval court has decided against any attempt to raise the ruined battleship. The members are convinced that it would be useless, as she could never be kept afloat, and the Spanish authorities will be informed that if they wish the wreck removed from the harbor they must attend to the work themselves. This decision gives a better idea of the terrible havoc wrought in the Maine than colums of description could do.

The Merritt Wrecking Company, it was announced, wanted two million dollars to raise the wreck. The company's representatives made this demand after viewing the condition of the ship. The wreckers turned their attention to saving the great guns. These, at least, can be recovered in sufficiently good condition to warrant the effort.

A Horrible Railroad Accident.

Is a daily chronicle in our papers; also the death of some dear friend, who had died with consumption, whereas, if he or she had taken Otto's Cure for Throat and Lung diseases in time, life would have been rendered happier and perhaps saved. Heed the warning! If you have a cough or any affection of the Throat and Lungs call at G. H. Longs, Spring Mills, sole agent, and get a trial bottle free. Large sizes 50c. and 25c.

The Trimming Season.

Trim your grapevines while the sap is down. While in the business look after your boys, and if they are among the truant players, trim them until the sap flows. Good stiff grapevine cuttings can be utilized in this latter trimming exercises, as some of us have had reason to know.

Want a New County.

A Johnstown dispatch says the board of trade has inaugurated a movement for the establishment of a new county, to be composed of portions of Cambria, Indiana, Westmoreland and Somerset counties, with Johnstown for the county seat.

A thrill of terror is experienced when a brassy cough of croup sounds through the house at night. But the terror soon changes to relief after One Minute Cough Cure has been administered. Safe and harmless for children; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

Don't annoy others by your coughing, and risk your life by neglecting a cold. One Minute Cough Cure cures coughs, colds, croup, grippe and all throat and lung troubles; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Philadelphia, March 3.
Wheat, contract grade, March $1,00½
Corn, No. 2 mixed, 34½.
Oats, No. 2 white, 32½.
Butter, fancy western creamery, 21c; do Pennsylvania prints, 22c.
Eggs, fresh, 14.

Chicago, March 3.
Wheat, cash, $1.05½.
Corn, cash, 29.1-4.
Oats, cash, 25.3-8.

East Liberty, Live Stock.
Cattle, prime, $4.90a5.00; common, $3.50a4.00; bulls, stags and cows, $2a4.
Hogs, prime medium, $4.20a4.25; heavy hogs, $4.10a4.20; pigs, $3.80a4.00 roughs, common to fair, $2.50a3.25.
Sheep, choice, $4.80a4.90; common, $3.50a4.00; choice lambs, $5.75a5,85; common to good lambs, $4.75a5.50.
Veal calves, $6.50a7.00.

GRAIN MARKET.

New Wheat	92
Rye	35
Corn	35
New Oats	17
Oats	20
Barley	27
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	18
Eggs	14
Lard	5
Shoulders	8
Ham	10
Tallow	4
Potatoes	60
Sides	
Onions	40

After years of untold suffering from piles. B. W. Pursell, of Knitnersville, Pa, was cured by using a single box of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Skin diseases such as eczema, rash, pimples, and obstinate sores are readily cured by this famous remedy; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

SALE REGISTER.

MARCH 5.—J. E. Shires, near Potters Mills; four horses, cows, young cattle, wagon, sled, buggy, farm implements of all kinds, household goods, ⅔ interest of grain in ground, etc.

MARCH 8—J. W. Winkleblech, in Haines township; horses, cows, sheep, wagons, mower, and all kinds of farm implements.

MARCH 12—T. M. Osman, one mile east of Centre Hall; horses, cows, sheep, wagons, farm implements, household goods, etc.

MARCH 14.—Cyrus Durst, near Linden Hall-horses, cows hogs, sheep, reapers, mowers, wagons, and other farm implements.

MARCH 17.—J. F. Heckman, two miles east of Spring Mills, live stock, farm implements, and household goods.

MARCH 18.—William Farner, near Potters Mills, horses, cows, hogs, farm implements, etc. Wm. Goheen, auc't.

MARCH 4—Daniel J. Decker, 2½ miles southeast of Potters Mills; horse, buggy, harness, truck wagon, 3 stoves, and all kinds of household goods.

MARCH 22.—John Bitner, 1¾ miles west of Centre Hall; horses, cows, young cattle, hogs, wagons, and all kinds of farm implements.

MARCH 23—Jerry Snavely, near Old Fort; farm implements of all kinds, horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, etc.

MARCH 24—Mrs. Carrie Osman, Centre Hall; 4 stoves, writing desk, extension table, chamber suit, carpets, bedsteads, mattings and other household goods.

MARCH 19—Mrs. Annie Boozer, Centre Hall; tables, chairs, beds, stoves, and other household goods.

MARCH 28—W. A. Boal, 1 mile west of Old Fort horses, cows, sheep, hogs, wagons, reapers, mowers, farm implements, and household goods.

MARCH 31—S. W. Smith, one-fourth mile west of Centre Hall; farm stock, implements, and household goods.

FOR RENT.—THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS for money rent; 32 acres of land, fire wood, and part of the house, situated one mile east of Centre Hill. A small family preferred. This is a desirable farm, having choice fruit and all necessary conveniences.
MRS. D. I. TRESSLER,
feb24tf Bellefonte, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Elizabeth Ripka, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
DANIEL RIPKA, Executor.
feb17-6t Spring Mills.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTive gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Pennsylvania. Monthly $65 00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y, Chicago.

In the estate of W. R. Burd, late of Centre County, dec'd } In the Orphan's Court of Centre Co.

Notice is hereby given that N. B. Spangler, an Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Centre County, to hear and pass upon the exceptions filed to the account of the administrator, and make distribution of the funds in the hands of the same, in the estate of W. R. Burd, deceased, will meet the parties in interest, at his office in the Eagle Building, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Tuesday, the 22d day of March, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m, when and where they can be heard.
N. B. SPANGLER,
Bellefonte, Pa., Feb. 23d, 1898. Auditor.
feb10-3t.

Shoe Store.

—Shoes of Every—

Style, Quality, And Price,

—At the—

Penns Valley Shoe Store

CHAS. A. KRAPE,
SPRING MILLS, - PA.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of administration upon the estate of U. D. Osman, late of Potter township, deceased having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
N. B SPANGLER,
feb24 Administrator, Bellefonte, Pa.

FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS for sale, cheap, two fine Spanish Jacks, coming 4 and 6 years. Guaranteed good breeders. For particulars call on or address
W. M. MEASE,
feb24-3t Kantz, Snyder Co., Pa.

FOR RENT—TWO STORY DWELLING house, stable, garden, potato patch, for rent. Apply to J. H. BAIR.
feb24-t Tusseyville, Pa.

VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY AT PRIvate sale.—The undersigned offers at private sale, the farm situated in Potter Township, one mile west of Old Fort, on the Earleystown road, within 1¼ miles of the Railroad station, convenient to school, church and postoffice, known as the Mrs. Orlady farm, containing 150 acres, more or less. This farm is in good state of cultivation. Large Dwelling House, Bank Barn, and all the necessary outbuildings, all in good repair. Two large cisterns, one at house and one at barn, also well of limestone water near the buildings. Good young orchard, just coming into bearing. Terms favorable to buyer. Inquire of GEO. M. BOAL, Agent.
Centre Hall.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR BARGAINS?

As people always are.

If so call on...

H. F. ROSSMAN,

SPRING MILLS, - PA.

Where you will find Bargains in all lines every day.

20 Chamber Suits

Will be... sold at a

Bargain

In the Next Sixty Days.

A History of Penns Valley with each Suit sold. : : :

SMITH BROS.,

Spring Mills, - Penna.

HENCH & DROMGOLD'S

SAWMILL AND ENGINES

A wonderful improvement in **Friction Feeds** and **Gig-Back.** Back motion of Carriage 3 times as fast as any other in the market. **Friction Clutch Feed,** causing all the feed gearing to stand still while backing; **great saving in power and wear.** Catalogue and prices free. Also **Spring Harrows, Cultivators, Corn Planters, Shellers,** etc.
Mention this paper.
HENCH & DROMGOLD, Mfrs., York, Pa.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY!

If you are out of employment and want a position, paying you from $50 to $100 monthly clear above expenses by working regularly, or, if you want to increase your present income from $200 to $500 yearly, by working at odd times, write the GLOBE CO., 723 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa., stating age, whether married or single, last or present employment, and you can secure a position with them by which you can make more money easier and faster than you have ever made before in your life.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTive gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Pennsylvania. Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y, Chicago.

UP-TO-DATE NEWS.

Safety Lanterns.

The common lanterns explode and burn your barns—the Safety Attachment to a lantern prevents accident, which ought to induce every farmer to buy a lantern of us.

Clover Seed.

We buy and sell Clover Seed.

Fanning Mills.

We sell Fanning Mills, with different makes of seives and riddles, to clean farm seeds, as well as Clover and Timothy seed; but there has never been a device made to separate all the Buckhorn from Clover Seed.

Seed Seives.

We have a few of the Dildine Adjustable Seed Seives for sale—the last that are in the market.

Up to Date Dairying Supplies.

The DeLaval Cream Separator was the favorite cream separator shown at the grangers' picnic, where the sample Baby Separator was sold. We keep in stock Butter Workers, Babcock's Milk Testers, Dairy Thermometers, Creamers, Churns, and all other dairy fixtures, including parchment paper for wrapping butter.

Household Fixtures and Sewing Machines.

Clothes Wringers, Washing Machines, Refrigerators, Step Ladders. Baskets in great variety including the best make of Sewing Machines, which we sell at prices ranging from $12.50 to $25.00 each. Those in want of Sewing Machines will protect their own interests, as well as save money by calling on us.

Buggies and Spring Wagons.

We are agents for the Columbus Buggy Co.—the finest make of Buggies, Surries and Carriages in the market—hand-made goods. Other makes of Buggies and Carriages of best quality and lowest prices.

Blankets! Robes! Sleighs and Sleds.

A great variety of blankets, robes, horse blankets, sleighs and cutters, of the finest make in the world. Boys' cutters and flyers. Farm and Lumber Sleds of the very best make.

Builders' Supplies.

Fire and Red Brick, Flag Stones, Lime, Roofing Paper, Plastering Hair, Sand, and Victor Patent Wall Plaster, including Calcined Plaster. Logan and Rosendale Hydraulic Cements in quantities to suit buyers.

McCalmont & Co., Bellefonte, Pa.
Shortlidge & Co., State College, Pa.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. { CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHHNICAL ENGINEERING MINING ENGINEERING; } These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 12.
For Catalogue or other information, address
GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest.,
State College, Centre Co., Pa

THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES IS THE HAndsomest and Best Newspaper published.

During 1898 The Times will not only maintain the high standard of excellence it reached the past year, but will steadfastly endeavor to excel its own best record, and will not swerve from its set purpose to make

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TERMS—Daily, $3.00 per annum; 25 cents per month; delivered by carriers for 6 cents per week. Sunday Edition, 32 large, handsome pages—224 columns elegantly illustrated, beautifully printed in colors, $2.00 per annum; 5 cents per copy. Daily and Sunday, $5.00 per annum; 50 cents per month.
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PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect November 28, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

8 23 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.50 p. m., New York 3.35 p. m., Baltimore 12.40 p. m., Washington 1 47 p. m. Through coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

9.27 a. m.—Train 14. Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.55 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p m., New York, 9.20 p. m. Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.25 p. m., New York 3.53 a. m. Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10 55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia and Baltimore, and parlor car to Philadelphia.

8 12 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.23 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.22 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, and intermediate stations, with Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Erie. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, Pittsburg and Elmira, and intermediate stations. On Sundays for Watkins, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with Pullman coach to Rochester

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.55 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10 03 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.55 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.50 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.30 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.40 p m, Baltimore 4.40 p m. daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 p. m. daily, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad- 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 38	9 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 15	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 24	Biehl	8 57	4 39
1 57	6 28	Vicksburg	8 52	4 35
2 05	6 37	Mifflinburg	8 44	4 27
2 16	6 50	Millmont	8 31	4 16
2 23	6 57	Glen Iron	8 24	4 08
2 51	7 31	Paddy Mountain	7 56	3 43
3 02	7 44	Coburn	7 44	3 32
3 08	7 52	Zerby	7 36	3 25
3 17	8 01	Rising Spring	7 27	3 17
3 23	8 07	Penn Cave	7 20	3 10
3 31	8 15	Centre Hall	7 13	3 02
3 37	8 21	Gregg	7 07	2 55
3 44	8 28	Linden Hall	7 01	2 48
3 48	8 33	Oak Hall	6 56	2 43
3 53	8 37	Lemont	6 52	2 38
3 58	8 42	Dale Summit	6 47	2 34
4 07	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 38	2 24
4 10	8 55	Axemann	6 35	2 21
4 15	9 00	Bellefonte	6 30	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 8.05 a. m., 9.48 a m, 1.15 5 35 and 7.55 p. m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 8.25, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.05, 5.55 p m, and 8 15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.27 and 10.04 a m and 5 04 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9 29 a. m., 10.06 a.m. and 5.06 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pass'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	BELLEF'NTE	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSB'G	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 02	8 09	4 22	Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's S'n g.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		Jersey Shore	4 30		7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PORT Lve	4 00		†7 25
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PORT Arr.	2 40		*6 55
5 08	7 10		PHILA	†8 35		*11 30
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City	7 00		5 30
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamequa.)	†4 30		
7 25	†9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)			7 30
p. m.	a. m.	Arr.	Lve.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‖10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12½ P M	8½ P M	2½ A M	STATIONS. Ar.	Lv.	12½ A M	7½ A M	11½ P M
6 30	1 10	8 45		Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40		Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37		Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35		Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31		Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28		Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24		Brisly	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20		Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18		Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 46	12 26	8 07		Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04		Struble	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02		Inn	7 28	11 28	5 28
5 30	12 20	8 00		State College	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F, H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE. —A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Miss Birdie Wolf, of Bellefonte, has been the guest of friends in town for over a week.

——D. C. Keller, the jolly landlord of the Haag hotel, favored our sanctum with a pop visit.

——Mrs. S. T. Lobaugh, of Mifflintown, was here a few days this and last week on a short visit to friends.

——E. M. Huyett came up from Wernersville on a few days' business trip. His lumber operations have been active for some months and need occasional attention.

——Mrs. John Neff returned to her home at Big Run, Pa., last week, after a short visit among friends here. Her daughter, Miss Maude will remain for a short time yet.

——Mr. A. Harter, who has been on a two months' visit among old friends and relatives in this section, left yesterday on his way to return to his home in Illinois.

——Rev. Isaac Neff returned to Middleburg last week to his home. The Rev. was here attending the funeral of his brother and was taken quite ill, necessitating his remaining here with friends.

——Ex-Commissioner John Wolf and Mrs. Wolf, of Rebersburg, came up to Centre Hall Monday on a short visit. Mr. Wolf has almost recovered from the recent paralytic stroke he had about two months ago, but not fully.

——Our friend John Sanders wears the broadest smile in this part of the state. His wife presented him with a mighty fine daughter and John just now would'nt swap places with Bill McKinley. Both mother and daughter are doing very well.

——Our old friend, Andy Stiffler, of Centre Hill, made his annual visit to this office one day last week while in town. His jolly, frank countenance always acts like a ray of sunshine on a dark and cloudy day. He always thinks he has got his money's worth and a more prompt paying patron than he the REPORTER has not.

——Ira C. Korman, the Oak Hall implement dealer, while in the neighborhood last Saturday, called at this office. Mr. Korman is a firm believer in the efficacy of printer's ink, and for several months he will present some convincing arguments in the REPORTER, on the leading machines he handles. Farmers and others should closely follow his ads.

Spain Prefers War to Loss of Cuba.

A dispatch from Madrid says Spain will go to war rather than sell Cuba or part with the island on any other terms.

Twenty years' experience in Spanish politics, together with what I have heard lately from statesmen of all parties, including men now in office, enables me to make that declaration, says the informant.

The very thought of selling Cuba is ridiculed and scouted by all classes. In fact, Spaniards dismissed such a suggestion with the query:

"What party or Government would dare to discuss the sale or the independence of Cuba without incurring risk of certain revolution?"

There would be a popular uprising in which all parties and the army and navy as well would join to a man.

Financiers and all men of business object to the sale of Cuba, because they say that even if $400,000,000 were offered that sum would not cover the Cuban debt, which already exceeds $500,000,000, and is growing at the rate of from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 a month. This debt is almost wholly in the hands of Spanish bondholders.

Moreover, the price suggested for the sale of Cuba would not be compensation for the enormous amount of Spanish capital engaged in Cuban enterprises.—World.

TUSSEYVILLE.

Items of Interest from Across the Valley, Gathered for Our Readers.

Irvin Burris of this place, has moved to Linden Hall, where he has rented a farm.

James Bair and brother returned to their home at Colyer, after a short stay in a western town.

J. W. Mersinger has partially recovered from his illness; we hope to see him entirely recovered.

The other evening Edward Mersinger, while riding a horse, had his leg injured by the horse falling upon it.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hipple, of Pine Glen, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Spangler on Saturday and Sunday.

The war scare seems to have reached Tusseyville; several young men would enlist, while others would rather go in hiding.

Extended a Call.

The Reformed church congregation of Bellefonte, have extended a call to Rev. T. Levan Bickle, of Reading. It is thought he will accept.

Whooping cough is the most distressing malady; but its duration can be cut short by the use of One Minute Cough Cure, which is also the best known remedy for croup and all lung and bronchial troubles; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to Cure. 25

SPRING MILLS.

Several Boys Severely Injured While Playing in a Barn

A great many attended the sale of P. W. Breon last Saturday.

James Shires, of Johnstown, and Emory Shires and family were guests in our town last week.

Our old friend Charley Dillet is again in town. How long he will stay we know not.

Rev. Rearick has been having religious services for the past week. One night last week Rev. Lesher, of Boalsburg, held services for him, delivering a very able and entertaing sermon.

Rev. Kennelley spent a few days with his parents and friends here last week. He has made rapid strides in the ministerial profession. Welcome back to our town. We are always glad to see the old boys back again.

Mr. Smith, of Pine Grove Mills, with his lady friend, Miss Alexander, of Yeagertown, spent Friday and Saturday with his brothers, John and William Smith, of this place. He is a jolly fellow and received a hearty welcome.

Spring is rapidly sending its forerunners, and some have already gotten the spring fever. By the way, though our town is known for its hustlers and steady workers; there are a few who always have something resembling spring fever.

While some of our school boys were playing truant they induced Best Krape to join them in playing in Allison's red barn. During a scuffle Krape and Gramley fell through a hay hole and landed on a hay rake, breaking Krape's right arm and severely injuring the other as well as bruising him up severely in general. Gramley, who was the instigator of the trouble got off with less damage though he lost some teeth, etc. Many people think the wrong boy received the greater injury, and highly censure the boys for playing truant and their actions. Krape was not playing truant, as he was out of school by permission.

Dr. Peter Leitzell, the popular young physician of our village, left for Philadelphia on Tuesday morning last on professional business.

I hear of quite a number of enterprises contemplated for our village this spring, but I will defer entering into details until they assume a more definite shape. If my information is correct, Spring Mills will present a very lively and busy scene the coming summer.

A. J. Graden, of our village, informs me that the report lately circulated that he intended moving to Aaronsburg had no foundation. He will remain at his present location, and will add saddlery and harness making to his present business. Mr. Graden is an excellent mechanic.

The Maine explosion has been the general topic of conversation here for the last ten days. The universal opinion is that it was the infamous work of Spanish scoundrels connived at by the authorities; of course the tide favors grim visaged war. The investigation now in progress no dougt, will determine the question of accident or design—if design, what then?

On the 1st proximo, the following unusually large number of removals and changes will be made in our village. Mr. Kessler, of Potters Mills, formerly of this place, returns and will move into the residence vacated by Harry Frankenberger and B. Lohr, the latter gentleman retires to Mifflinburg. Mr. Frankenberger and A. Allison, Jr., will move into the new brick building recently erected by C. P. Long. David Burrell, of Centre Hall, formerly residing here, moves into the building vacated by Mr. Allison; H. B. Miller moves into the dwelling at present occupied by Mr. Roper; Mr. Roper moves in with James McCool; John Zerbe, of Penn township, will move into the building now the home of C. E. Royer; Mr. Royer will occupy the property he recently purchased, at present the residence of A. Shook; Mr. Shook transfers his home to the dwelling occupied by Mr. Grolman; Mr. Grolman moves in with Rev. Brown; Harvey Racheau changes his headquarters to the dwelling occupied by Mr. Carter; Mr. Carter will make his future home in Centre Hall; Frank Musser moves into the residence occupied by Wm. Brown, and Brown moves into the dwelling vacated by Wm. Ream, who moves to the Creamery residence; Mr. Snavely moves into the building now occupied by A. Nerse and Neese returns to the old homestead in Georges valley; Mr. Rearick of Snyder county, moves into the dwelling occupied by Major Huss; Huss moves to Johnstown, Pa. In addition to this large list of removals, there are several other parties not yet located.

Their Klondike Outfit Went Down.

The Meyers men who left Lock Haven several weeks ago to go to the Klondike gold regions have met with a serious set back already. They were on one of the boats that sunk while making the trip from Seattle to Dyea, and while they were able to save themselves they lost their mules and outfits.

What pleasure is there in life with a headache, constipation and biliousness? Thousands experience them who could become perfectly healthy by using DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

COBURN.

A Wedding and Other Important News from this Point.

Peter Kessler and wife of Rebersburg, were visiting friends at this place on Saturday.

Mrs. Reedy of near Lewisburg is at present visiting her daughter, Mrs. John Hoffa.

Public sales and flittings, and war talk will be the all-absorbing topics for the next few weeks.

Messrs. Jasper Wolf and C. D. Weaver, of Wolfs Store, were the guests of P. H. Stover last Sunday.

A car load of Iowa horses arrived here on Tuesday and taken to Millheim, to be disposed of there by public sale.

Miss Lulu Stover, of Booneville, Pa., is at present sojourning with her brother, G. R. Stover, Station Agent at this place.

John D. Lingle had sale on Tuesday of his personal property, and will leave these diggings for Ohio in the near future.

Miss Blanche Bowersox came home from Bellefonte on Saturday and expects to remain at home during the coming summer.

Mrs. Caroline Garthoff after spending a few weeks visiting friends in Brush valley and Sugar valley returned home on Saturday.

Mrs. Jacob Witmyer departed on Saturday morning to visit her son, John Burns, who lives at Shamokin. She expects to be away over a week.

A. B. Meyer has broken ground for his new residence which he contemplates building the coming summer; it will be erected in the Evart Addition, near the toll gate.

Our supervisors closed their letting for building the abutments for the new iron bridge at Sober, on Saturday. We have been informed that John Noll, of Bellefonte, has the contract.

John Hoffa has accepted a position with the State Miller's Association, as secretary, to be located at Huntingdon. He, with his family, will leave for that place the latter part of this month or the beginning of next.

Mr. William Irvin, of Williamsport, will deliver a temperence lecture, in the Lutheran church at this place, on Friday evening, the 11th inst. Mr. Irvin comes highly recommended by the press, and all should turn out to hear him.

Wedding bells.—Miss Tome Hosterman, daughter of T. W. Hosterman, postmaster at this place, and John Krumrine, of near Millheim, were married at the bride's home, on Sunday evening, by Rev. Lohr. The wedding was quiet, only a few of the friends of the contracting parties being present. Shortly after midnight the calathumpians made "Rome howl" by their continued yelling and succeeded in rousing the greater portion of the sleeping inmates of the town.

Children and adults tortured by burns, scalds, injuries, eczema, or skin diseases may secure instant relief by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It is the great Pile remedy; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall
(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
Feb. 24	32	17	cloudy.
" 25	30	14	cloudy.
" 26	34	23	cloudy.
" 27	32	21	clear.
" 28	33	18	clear.
Mar'h 1	34	17	clear.
" 2	32	23	clear.

Total rainfall during February, .51 inch; snowfall 9½ inches; total precipitation, .52 inch.

We are anxious to do a little good in this world and can tnink of no pleasanter or better way to do it than by recommending One Minute Cough Cure as a preventive of pneumonia, consumption and other serious lung troubles that follow neglected colds; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Pennsylvania. Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y, Chicago.

FOR SALE.—A 5X7 PREMO B CAMERA, rectilenear lense; Premo Tripod, and Finishing Outfit, all new. Will be sold complete for $35. Apply to or address
T. C. BARTGES.
feb3-4t Centre Hall.

PUBLIC SALE.—THERE WILL BE EXPOSed at public sale at the residence of S. W. Smith, situated on the Brush Valley road, one-fourth mile west of Centre Hall, on
THURSDAY, MARCH 31,
At one o'clock, p. m., the following articles: 1 sorrel mare; this animal will do good service on a farm for a number of years; a good leader. Six head fat cattle; these cattle will be ready for the butcher, or may be fed with profit until May or June; one is a splayed heifer, five are steers. Jersey bull, eleven months old, fat and ready to kill, or will make a good animal to breed from; 3 shoats, one brood sow; a fine lot of Brahma cocks and hens; these are well bred fowls and will speak for themselves. Four-horse, low-down, four-inch tire wagon with hay ladders; imperial plow, fanning mill in excellent condition, two spike tooth harrows, dinner bell, Centre Hall horse power and upright jack and shafts, all in first-class running order and not one piece broken and has been well cared for; the power was used this fall for shredding corn fodder. Goat and power; complete outfit for churning butter with a goat; the power is in prime order and the goat in perfect training; the goat (Nannie) is more cleanly than a dog, has no odor whatever and is gentle as a lamb; one set heavy harness, good as new, set of buggy harness, new light collar, breeching; one hundred or more bushels Rural New York potatoes; these potatoes are select tubers and pure stock; they were held over especially for seed, being the only variety grown by me for several years. A new stock of seed was bought in New York two years ago; the potato is white in color, oval in shape, a good yielder and runs even in size, being a quality much admired. Having the household goods of two families we will also sell, large square heater, cook stove, small wood stove for sitting room, corner cupboard, book case, desk, bedsteads, chairs, lot of cooking utensils, tables, stands, sinks, barrel of vinegar; 200 boxes of Dr. Smith's salve will also be offered in small lots to suit buyers and sold to the highest bidders. A lot of blacksmith tools, property of the estate of W. A. Michaels. New elliptic spring top buggy, carmine gear, black body, leather trimmings. Buggy has never been used; property of D. A. Boozer. Holstein cow, will drop second calf about time of sale; property of Jas. S. Stahl. An absolute guarantee will be given on day of sale that there will be no underbidding and that every article put up will be sold. Terms of sale. Credit of one year with the customary conditions in regard to security.
S. W. SMITH.

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Our New Spring Goods are Arriving Daily.

And it will be to the interest of all good dressers to call and take a peep at them. You need not buy. Just look for future reference, and you will find us just as much ahead in styles, assortment and prices.

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Try us.

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Outfitters, Bellefonte,

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Thus says E. Walters, Le Raysville, Pa., who grew (sworn to) 252 bushels Salzer's corn per acre. That means 25,200 bushels on 100 acres at 30c a bushel equals $7,560. That is better than a prospective gold mine. Salzer pays $400 in gold for best name for his 17-inch corn and oats prodigy. You can win. Seed potatoes $1.50 a Bbl. SEND THIS NOTICK AND 10 CTS. IN STAMPS to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and get free their seed catalogue, and 11 farm seed samples, including above corn and oats, surely worth $10, to get a start. A. C. 6

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BATTLE WITH A SNAKE.

A Florida Story Related by the Chicago Chronicle.

Mrs. Byron Brown, who lives over in the West End settlement, five miles from Ocala, Fla., had an exciting set-to with a huge snake the other day that has made her a great reputation as a brave woman. She has a fine lot of poultry. She never gives a chicken away, kills one or sells one, much to the disgust of her husband, who is a practical man, and wants to see some money come in for the big outlay in getting the fowls.

The other day while Mrs. Brown was in the house cooking some eggs for her husband's dinner she heard a terrible commotion in the hen yard. Running out she saw a huge snake devouring one of her pet chickens. She stood struck dumb with horror and pain—she was from Boston—and then her Yankee blood was roused and she determined that the "sarpint" should pay for his meal. Catching up a big stick, she struck at the snake, but missed, and the next moment the snake flew at her. She nimbly jumped aside and it missed her dress by an inch. Turning tail the reptile sought safety in flight. Gliding down by the fence, it sought a big knot hole and started to get out. As its folds disappeared through the hole Mrs. Brown was seized by a brilliant idea. Jumping forward she seized its tail and began pulling back. The snake thrashed vigorously, but couldn't strike back on account of the boards.

Mrs. Brown was struck by another brilliant idea. With an adroitness peculiar to women she tied the snake's tail in a double bow knot. Then slipping a big wedge of wood right behind it she drove a stake through the loops so the snake couldn't get back. Then going up to the other side she sought to kill the reptile. But his angry hiss and threatening look were too much for her. She ran into the house and came out with the eggs that had been boiling all this time, and were sizzling with heat. Getting the reptile excited she threw an egg. The snake struck at it in anger and madly swallowed it. Two or three more followed in rapid succession, the infuriated reptile swallowing every one as it came along. At the fourth one the snake seemed to think it had had enough of this red-hot kind of food and wildly thrashed about trying to get free. Soon one of the eggs came through its under side, having burned its way through the snake's body. Then another and another followed until all were on the ground and a dying snake lay there. Mrs. Brown then waxed brave, and, getting a pine wood knot, pounded the reptile's head into bits. It measured 9 feet 5¼ inches long and was 10 inches around the middle.

She saved the eggs and her husband remarked that day at dinner that she had "allowed the eggs to get pretty hard," whereat Mrs. Brown smiled.

Echoes.

In a cave in the Pantheon, at Rome, the guide, by striking the flap of his coat, makes a noise equal to a twelve-pound cannon's report. The singularity is noticed, in a lesser degree, in the Mammoth cave in Kentucky. In the cave of Smellin, near Viborg, in Finland, a cat or dog thrown in will make a screaming echo, lasting some minutes. Fingal's cave, on the isle of Staffa, has also an abnormally developed echo.

The one redeeming feature of a pawnshop is the ticket.

FOR DUTY OFF CAPE HATTERAS.

Lightship No. 69 to Constantly Patrol the Dangerous Diamond Shoals.

From the day that the pioneers from old England settled Jamestown to the present time Hatteras inlet and Cape Hatteras have been looked upon with superstitious horror by seamen. No point on the Atlantic seaboard is or ever has been as fatal to shipping or the lives of the men who go to sea in ships. The natural dangers arising from sunken reefs and treacherous sands have been augmented by the frequency of fierce storms along that portion of the coast. It has been so customary for vessels to strike heavy weather and heavier seas while passing Hatteras that every shipmaster who must sail by it always prepares for a bad time of it. The authorities have striven for many years to provide some means by which the casualties might be reduced. It looks as if they had finally succeeded. It is the steam lightship, known as No. 69, which will go into commission off Diamond shoal.

Diamond shoal is the graveyard of the seas of the western continent. More hapless vessels have foundered and bee npounded to bits on its reefs than on any other reef in the Atlantic, on the western side. It projects out from Cape Hatteras seven miles into the ocean. Efforts to build stationary lights there have failed. Seventy-five thousand dollars was dropped into the ocean in the effort to sink a caisson there which would withstand the force of the seas. The money is there, but the caisson would not stay sunken. The attempts to build a skeleton house for this dangerous reef have never been deemed practical, and the necessity of putting in a lightship was enforced by the floating off of the caisson. Hence the genesis of this lightship.

No. 69 will be on constant duty at Diamond shoal. She will anchor in still weather and rely on her powerful screw to maintain her position during the gales which sweep her station. She is equipped with exceptionally powerful engines and screw, set up for this express purpose. She is a sister to lightship No. 68, now on duty at Fire Island, in New York harbor. No. 69 will show disappearing lights of 600-candle power from her two stout masts. A fourteen-inch chime whistle will sound in foggy weather, and she will also be provided with a large bell.

Raising Ferns.

It is not generally known that our native ferns can be readily raised from the spores—those little dust-like products that are found in great abundance on the under surface of many fronds. A good method is to fill a pot with any ordinary good garden soil, three-fourths the depth, the remaining one-fourth to be filled with brick broken to about the size of peas or beans. This pot can be sunk in a vessel of water to about one half the depth of the pot. On the broken brick spors can then be sown, and the vessel placed in a comparatively shady spot. The brick will absorb enough water to be continually moist, while at the same time permitting the air to circulate through the vessel. This combination of moisture and damp air is all that is necessary to have the fern spores germinate freely.—Meehan's Monthly.

Mr. Hardegg Hugs a Job.

Some of the consular offices of the United States have been held by the same men for twenty years, and Mr. Hardegg has been consul in Syria for twenty-six years.

PRACTICAL SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

Let the flocks have plenty of fresh air, good, pure water, drawn from a well, and fresh as it is drawn, and good food, and they will well reward the care.

Don't crowd the sheep too much. Ten square feet is ample room in a stable or pen. The sheep will move about conveniently with this allowance of room. Less may do, but not for ewes with lamb.

Give plenty of dry litter in the pens and stables. There is nothing better than leaves from a wood lot for this use. It is the natural bed of a sheep. And it makes the very finest and richest manure.

Keep the floor of the sheep pens dry, it may be a foot deep in litter and manure, but if it is dry and sprinkled well with plaster—the common land plaster known as gypsum—finely ground; this will keep the floor free from odor.

Some odor is unpreventable in a sheep pen. It may be due to the large natural perspiration from the sheep, caused by the warmth of the fleece, but care is to be observed that it is not due to a lot of fermenting manure under the feet.

When sheep are seen to be biting themselves, look for ticks. If it can be got, a little buttermilk poured down the flanks will kill these pests, or a small quantity of some good dip may be used for this purpose. Get rid of every tick before the lambs are due, or these will suffer.

When clover or alfalfa hay is made it is a good plan to scatter a pound or two of salt upon it. It will be absorbed by the hay on its first exposure to damp air. It is best used in this way when the hay is put into the barn, and it prevents mildew if the hay is rather too moist.

While sulphur is an important element in the food of a flock, it must not be thought that it is to be given in its raw condition, in which it is not food, but an active purgative. Feed clover hay, alfalfa, turnips, cabbages and such foods as contain this element in a digestible and nutritious form.

Sweating, especially after exposure to rain will loosen the wool by causing an inflammatory condition of the skin. When wool is falling off it is too late to save it. Any red spots on the skin, or such irritation as will cause the sheep to rub themselves and tear the fleece, should be attended to without delay.

A chilled lamb will be quickly revived by a warm bath and half a teaspoonful of gin in a little hot water given by a spoon. The Scotch shepherds have small cabins for this use, and the lamb hospital—a closed van on wheels—is an excellent thing to have on the range. More than this, it is indispensable.

The fleece will be a telltale against the shepherd by and by, recording every neglect by a weak spot in the fibre, and this will lessen the value of the fleece when it is marketed. Don't think for a moment that the buyer and as a rule he attends to his business won't find it out. This is his business, and as a rule he attends to his business with a sharp eye.

At this season it will doubtless occur to mind that an earmark with a number on it, and a record of the time of service of the ewe, may be exceedingly useful, especially as regards the forward ones. In distributing the ewes in the pens it will be well to sort them out by the number of the mark, so that the time of lambing will be known.

If any sheep are coughing it may be an indication of throat worms. Get rid of these at the earliest moment. It will save some lambs by and by from the fatal paper skin, due to the presence in the throat of the small thread worms, which prevents full breathing by reason of their gathering in the air passages in bunches enveloped in mucus.

Do not overfeed with grain. A little corn and less oil meal will be found useful for the ordinary stock sheep, but when feeding for market a full ration may be given. Four ounces of the oil meal will be sufficient for a day, even for this, and a change from meal to oats, or, better, oats and peas in equal parts, every week alternately, will be advisable.

It is too late to feed the ewes after the lambs have come. The feeding for well filled udders should be done now, but in safe moderation. Short feed now cannot be made up by and by with over feed of grain when the ewes' udders have been formed by half rations for light milking. It is economy to feed reasonably well now, and a waste to try to make up for short rations by and by.—American Sheep Breeder.

He Lives on Herbs and Eggs.

The great romancer, Jules Verne, is nearly 70 years of age, but enjoys robust health and spirits, living on a diet of eggs and herbs in Amiens, France. He has written six books more than he is years old. His habit is to rise early and write till 11 o'clock. After luncheon he goes to a library, where he reads all the newspapers. He declares that the hardest work he ever does is the reading up of travels in order to write his wonderful stories, for strange to say, he has himself traveled but little. The writing of "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea" was begun at the instigation of George Sand. His books have been translated into many languages, including Japanese and Arabic.

Astor's Big Table.

William Waldorf Astor has left London for a tour of some weeks on the continent. He purposes to visit Rome, and possibly extend his journey to Cairo. Before leaving Cliveden, he saw placed in a permanent position the gigantic table made from a cross section of a California redwood tree, large enough to seat forty persons. It has been set up in the open air, in the center of a greensward, some distance from the house, in a place known as "The Half Moon," on account of the form of surrounding trees and shrubs. It is close to the spacious gymnasium and covered tennis courts recently erected at great cost. The table has been so arranged as to present the appearance of a growing tree cut off at the stump. It is supported by two iron girders, and two thick copper bands have been placed around it. The wager dinner to forty guests cannot be given on the table until summer.—New York World.

The Prolific Life of Alaska.

"Nowhere on my travels so far have I seen so much warm blooded, rejoicing life as in the grand arctic reservation, by so many regarded as desolate," says a writer in the Atlantic Magazine. "Not only are there whales in abundance along the shores and innumerable seals, walruses and white bears, but great herds of fat reindeer on the tundras, and wild sheep, foxes, hares, lemmings, whistling marmots and birds. Perhaps more birds are born here than in any other region of equal extent on the continent.

"Not only do strong winged hawks, eagles and waterfowl, to whom the length of the continent is only a pleasant excursion, come here every summer in great numbers, but also many short winged warblers, thrushes and finches to rear their young in safety, re-enforce the plant bloom with their plumage and sweeten the wilderness with song, flying all the way, some of them, from Florida, Mexico and Central America. In thus coming so far north they are only coming home, for they were born here and only go south to spend the winter months as New Englanders go to Florida. Sweet voiced troubadours, they sing in orange groves and vine clad magnolia woods in winter, in thickets of dwarf birch and alder in summer and sing and chatter more or less all the way back and forth keeping the whole country glad.

"Oftentimes in New England, just as the last snow patches are melting and the sap in the maples begins to flow, the blessed wanderers may be heard about orchards and the edges of fields, where they have stopped to glean a scanty meal, not tarrying long, knowing they have far to go. Tracing the footsteps of spring, they arrive in their tundra homes in June or July and set out on their return journeys in September or as soon as their families are able to fly well."

Paper Matches.

The days of the old-fashioned wooden match are said to be numbered. Matches are to be made of paper. By a new process the paper is cut in strips about half an inch wide. These are drawn through and saturated with a flame producing material. They are then rolled into tubes and cut the length of ordinary matches and dipped in the phosphorous to form the head, which is lighted by striking in the same fashion as the ordinary wooden match. It is predicted that the match making industry will be entirely revolutionized by this new method. The matches are very much lighter, and are thought to be more reliable than the old sort. Paper of various kinds will be employed, that made from wood pulp being better adapted for this purpose.

A Bobbing Wind.

A curious instance of the effect of the shape of the ground upon the wind blowing over it was recently noted by M. Batut as he was experimenting with kites in France. When a north wind floated the kite the latter kept its balance easily, but when the wind came from the south or southeast the kite pitched and bobbed in a very irregular manner. The explanation was furnished by the character of the surface over which the wind had passed. Coming from the north it had a plain country to blow over, but coming from the south and southeast it passed across broken hills, which set it into irregular puffs and undulations.

A Big Strawberry Farm.

Two miles west of Van Buren is the "syndicate" fruit farm, probably the largest strawberry farm in the United States. At the time of the organization but forty acres had been cleared and put in cultivation, the remainder of the tract being covered with timber of a heavy growth. To-day there are 175 acres of land set to strawberries that are expected to yield 15,000 crates of strawberries the first season, which, at last season's prices, will return to the investors $27,300.

His First Client at the Age of Eighty-Three.

At the age of eighty-three years, Joseph P. Elliott defended his first client in court at Evansville, Ind., the other morning. He was John Richardson, colored, charged with assault and battery with intent to kill.

The squire is a justice of the peace and is one of the pioneer citizens of the city. About two months ago he was admitted to practice law, and he has just had his first case in criminal law in the police court.

Thousands of Bushels of Locusts.

The war that was waged against locusts in defence of the crops and vineyards in Algeria last year is described as having been extensive as well as very successful. Lines of defence 322 miles in aggregate length were constructed, and in the ditches placed to receive the pests as they fell from the barriers more than 270,000 bushels of young locusts were destroyed.

Rubies vs. Diamonds.

A fine ruby of more than three karats is worth more than a diamond of the same size and weight.

COLOR IN ANIMALS.

Food a Great Factor in Causing Changes or Modification in Hues.

Observation and experiment go to show how large an influence food has in determining the color of animals. Everybody knows how easily the color of a yellow canary may be altered to an orange red by mixing cayenne pepper with its food, though it is true that the color change may be produced only in very young birds whose feathers are not completely matured. It is also a matter of experiment that all varieties of canaries are not equally susceptible to the influence of the pepper, and it is a very curious fact that if the pigment that causes the red color of the pepper be mixed with the food of the birds, without the other constituents, yellow colored canaries are not in the slightest degree affected by it, while brown feathers of yellow birds become distinctly lighter in hue.

Here is another interesting experiment: The large tortoise-shell butterfly normally feeds upon the leaves of the elm, while the small tortoise-shell is addicted to nettles, but when some imagoes of the large tortoise-shell were bred from caterpillars that had been found upon nettles they showed a wonderful similarity to the smaller species, though the color was nearer to that of the larger. Quite in the same line is the observation that the thorn moth exhibits variations in color according as the larva is fed upon oak, hawthorn, lime or lilac. Many other experiments have shown a similar effect of food in modifying or completely changing the color of animals.

Among changes of color that are most perplexing, if one would refer their cause to utility only, is that of the gull, which is blue and white, and is therefore generally allowed to be of protective value. But for the first three years of their lives several common species of gull have a brownish, speckled plumage, which is totally unlike that of the older birds, on which fact Mr. Beddard remarks: "If one color be advantageous, the other must be the reverse, and three years is either a considerable period or it is not long enough."

Another perplexing part of the subject is the color of deep-sea animals. It is an established fact that marine animals can and do live at the enormous depth of more than five miles below the surface of the water. It is also certain that the sunlight does not penetrate to that depth, so that the animals that exist there exist in more than midnight darkness. Yet the fact is that brilliant colorations are generally found in them. Of what use can it be? It is true, indeed, that there may be phosphorescent light emitted by the animals themselves; and of this there are many evidences; but though the deep-sea fish may be guided to its prey by a series of natural "bull's eye" lanterns, the color of its prey could have no protective effect, but exactly the reverse.—Our Animal Friends.

Coffee as a Medicine.

It is said that the first use of coffee by man was made by the prior of a convent. He was told by a goatherd of the exciting effects of the berries when eaten by his goats; so he thought he would try them and see if he could not keep his monks awake during what should have been their vigils. He succeeded admirably, and brought coffee into the way of earning its world-wide reputation. The most active principle of coffee is caffein; it contains also certain oils, which, no doubt, has a share in its action. Many years ago a claim was made that green, or unroasted berries, had a great value in liver and kidney troubles. One enthusiast prefers a mixture of two parts Mocha and one part Martinique and Isle de Bourbon coffee. He puts about three drachms of this in a tumbler of cold water and lets them strain and infuse over night. The next morning, after straining, the infusion is taken on an empty stomach the first thing after getting up. This medical authority cites many cases of kidney and liver colics, diabetes, nervous headaches, etc., which though rebellious in all other treatment for years, soon yielded to the green coffee infusion. The remedy is a very simple one and well worthy of a trial. Another use of coffee medicinally is in nausea and retching. For that purpose a strong infusion is made of the berries which have been ground and roasted, and it is sipped while very hot.

Wheat is Always Growing.

Wheat is grown all over the world, in the southern as well as in the northern hemisphere, and, as the winter of the southern half of the world occurs when we have our summer, the Chilians and Australians are sowing and reaping wheat while the northern hemisphere is wrapped in snow. In so many countries is wheat grown and under such diverse conditions that there is no month in the year during which wheat sowing or a wheat harvest is not going on in some part of the world.

Deafness Cured by Telephone.

N. Strine of Columbia, whose hearing has been affected for a number of years, was using the telephone during a heavy thunder storm. He received a shock over the wire, causing intense pain in his ear. When the pain ceased he was surprised to find that his hearing had been entirely restored.

It has always been claimed by physicians that deafness is one of the most obstinate afflictions to treat successfully, and here may be a practical suggestion.

A man was recently convicted in England of having enlisted in fifteen places, decamping each time with advance money. England loses about $500,000 a year from such operations.

A Total Disability Claim of $1,650 Paid to a Man who was Afterward Cured.

The *Monitor*, a newspaper published at Meaford, Ont., Canada, first discovered this case two years ago, and published it at length, which now seems, owing to the cure of it, to be a miracle. The facts were so remarkable that many people doubted the truth of them. They said: "It is too remarkable; it cannot possibly be true; the paper is mistaken, and the man, although he may think himself cured, will soon relapse into his former condition," etc., etc. The accuracy of its report called in question, the *Monitor* determined to find out definitely whether the facts were as stated and whether the man would really *stay* cured. They accordingly kept a close watch on the case for *two years* after the first article appeared, and have just now published another article about it in which *the original reports are completely verified, the cure is permanent, and they publish a fac simile of the check given by the Canadian Mutual Life Association for $1650.00 amount of total disability claim paid by them to Mr. Petch.*

The first account stated that the patient (see address below) had been a paralytic for five years, that there was such a total lack of feeling in his limbs and body, that a pin run full length could not be felt; that he could not walk or help himself at all; for two years he was not dressed; furthermore that he was bloated, was for that reason almost unrecognizable, and could not get his clothes on. The paralysis was so complete as to affect the face and prevented him from opening his mouth sufficiently wide to take solid food. The doctors called the disease spinal sclerosis, and all said he could not live.

For three years, he lingered in this condition. Then by some friends he was advised to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. He took them and there was a slight change. The first thing noted was a teudency to sweat freely. This showed there was some life left in his helpless body. Next came a little feeling in his limbs. This extended, followed by prickling sensations, until at last the blood began to course freely, naturally and vigorously through his body, and the helplessness gave way to returning strength, the ability to walk returned, and *he was restored to his old time health.*

The above is the substance of the first article published by the *Monitor*. Now follow some clippings, taken from the same paper two years afterward, and there is not the slightest shadow of a doubt, in view of this testimony, that Mr. Petch's cure is permanent. Here follows the account:

On being again questioned, Mr. Petch said: "You see those hands—the skin is now natural and elastic. Once they were hard and without sensation. You could pierce them with a pin and I would not feel it, and what is true of my hands is true of the rest of my body. Perhaps you have observed that I have now even ceased to use a cane, and can get about my business perfectly well. You may say *there is absolutely no doubt as to my cure being permanent. Indeed I am in even better health than when I gave you the first interview.*"

"Do you still attribute your cure to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills?" asked the *Monitor*.

"Unquestionably I do," was the reply. "Doctors had failed, as had also the numerous remedies recommended by my friends. Nothing I took had the slightest effect upon me until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. *To this wonderful medicine I owe my release from the living death.* I have since recommended these pills to many of my friends, and the verdict is always in their favor. I shall always bless the day I was induced to take them."

Such is the history of one of the most remarkable cases of modern times. Can any one say, in the face of such testimony, that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not entitled to the careful consideration of any suffering man, woman or child? Is not the case in truth a miracle of modern medicine?

To make the evidence complete we publish above a fac simile cut of the check received by Mr. Petch from the Canadian Mutual Life Association, being the amount due him for total disability. It is unnecessary to add that this life insurance association did not pay this large amount of money to Mr. Petch, except after the most careful examination of his condition by their medical experts. They *must* have regarded him as forever incurable.

Mr. Petch's address is as follows, Reuben Petch, Griersville, Ont., Canada.

CANADIAN MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION
BRANCH OF THE DOMINION BANK
TORONTO, April 16 1892.
THE DOMINION BANK,
Pay to Messrs Wilson & Evans Barristers
or order
Fifteen Hundred & Fifty Dollars
Counterclaim Payment of disability Claim on Free Policy 173 Reuben Petch.
W. Rennie President
E. H. Hilborn Treasurer
$1650 00/100

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Without a pass no child can go to school in Russia, or adult make a short trip. The government derives a big revenue from passes—that's why.

A Baltimore man who long has been afflicted with a nervous trouble tried to commit suicide, shot himself through the head, and is now apparently well and entirely cured. Ventilation sometimes is a great aid to health.

The aggregate bonded debt of the cities of the United States is over $800,000,000; that of the cities of England, $1,025,000,000, and that of the cities of France, $640,000,000. In the last seventeen years the increase in the debt of American cities was $116,000,000, and of those of England, $565,000,000.

There are 300 farmers' clubs in Michigan, with a total membership of 20,000, and they are being urged to look sharply after the nominations for the State Legislature at the next election, and to see that they go to men who will care for the farmers' interests. It is proposed to have a club in every township.

The rinderpest and the drouth, it is said, have brought the Orange Free State to the verge of ruin. The drouth has lasted for ten months, and still continues. A cabbage is sold for a shilling, and there is no meat except in carcases of worn-out wagon bullocks. Business is being wound up all over the place, and trade is almost at a stand still.

A Colorado man who recently returned from the Klondike with a fortune in nuggets and gold dust, exultantly exclaims: "And I didn't have to sweat for it, either." Visitors to the Klondike regions may have noticed that with an average winter temperature of 50 degrees below zero perspiration rarely interferes with the work of picking up nuggets.

"I am willing to be arrested. I have no place to go but the streets, and it is better to be in prison," points a moral—if it does not adorn the tale of nineteenth century philanthropy. A woman about thirty years old went into a large dry-goods store, and openly laid hold of what she could get her hands on. When remonstrated with, she averred that she preferred being locked up to spending the night on the streets.

A Georgia paper says: "There will be the largest acreage planted in watermelons ever before known in this section. The Sparks, Moultrie and Gulf Railroad opens up some very fine farming lands, and the farmers adjacent to this road are preparing to plant a large acreage in melons. There will also be more melons planted along the line of the Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad than ever before. Last year the melon-growers in this section, owing to a light crop, made some money, but this year it looks as if they are going to very much overdo the business."

For the purpose of making New York the handsomest city in the world steps are being taken to bring about a union of all societies connected with building and developing the town. As outlined briefly, the scheme is to call into existence a governing committee representing the allied arts and sciences, to be composed of architects, builders, artists, mural painters, sculptors, stained glass designers and civil engineers. The parent committee is to appoint sub-committees from the branches of the building trades, real estate and taxpayers' associations, etc. These sub-committees are to consider respectively the matters of parks, pavements, architecture, public art and other things connected with the beautifying of the metropolis. In other words it is to be an organization of taxpayers qualified by experience to make its influence felt whenever it is necessary, and if it is formed an important step toward architectural and sanitary perfection will have been taken.

A paper read before the London Statistical Society, giving the eight principal causes of insanity and the percentage of cases occurring from each of them, declares that love affairs are responsible for only a trifle over one in a hundred cases. In some systems of classification the lunatic and the lover are rated together; and love itself, acording to the analysis of responsible, if somewhat unsympathetic authorities, is a kind of transient lunacy, tending, however, to heal itself as time goes on, and restore the victim to ways of reasonableness and sanity. Of the other causes of madness the same can hardly be said, their force showing much greater potency and persistence. Drink is set down for about one third of all the cases; a like proportion is ascribed to domestic troubles and mental anxiety; old age and adverse circumstances are included in the classification, the cases resulting from each being about thirteen in the hundred; while only four in the hundred are set down as due to religious excitement. Thus among the causes enumerated religion and love are, contrary to the general belief, by far feeblest in their operation.

In line with the efforts which are being made to protect our American forest lands from complete devastation, Dr. C. A. Schenck, the manager of the forestry department of the famous Biltmore estate, near Nashville, N. C., maintains that the only practical solution of the forestry problem rests with the co-operative institutions formed within towns and cities and designed for the purpose of protecting the forest belts within their immediate neighborhoods. While Dr. Schenck is free to admit that towns and cities themselves would be much better agents accomplishing these results, on account of the resources at their command and the perpetual character of their charters, he does not believe that such corporations can be induced to embark in enterprises of this kind. His idea, therefore, is to create strong corporations within the various towns and cities of the country for the special purpose of protecting contiguous forest lands. Dr. Schenck is firmly convinced that stockholders in such corporations would be sure to draw good dividends from their investments in the long run, if not in the beginning, and that the experiment, if once undertaken, would inevitably prove successful. As forests are rather slow in coming to maturity, Dr. Schenck suggests that charters incorporating forestry organizations be granted for a longer term of years than in ordinary cases.

The Cost of Trains.

"Ninety-five per cent. of the traveling public do not own in their own right, or occupy through rental, a dwelling house, which, including all its contents, costs as much as one of the ordinary modern passenger cars run on any first-class railroad."

The foregoing statement, which is calculated to arouse the incredulity of the average individual, was made recently by George J. Charlton, assistant general passenger and ticket agent of the Chicago and Alton Railroad.

"Just let me give you a few facts to prove that assertion," continued Mr. Charlton. "The cost of the average passenger car to-day is from $6,000 to $7,000. A reclining chair car costs from $10,000 to $12,000. These figures represent the bare cost of the car. When you add to that from year to year the expenses of maintenance, instead of figuring, as the ordinary business mortal will figure, a return in interest for the capital invested, you simply aggravate the situation.

"I once heard a prominent master car builder say that it cost $500 to simply look over a car after it had served five or six months on the road and had been sent to the car shops to be examined and put into presentable shape for another six months' run. He meant that the ordinary 'dressing down' and cleaning of a car would cost over $500, and if you extend your investigation to general shop repairs—perhaps adding a little upholstering here and there—you could easily get away with another $500.—Kansas City Journal.

Making Rats Work.

There are 150 men in north St. Louis who defy anyone to dispute the fact that Tom Maguire is a genius. Mr. Maguire is yard foreman at the Laclede Gas Company's plant at 2nd and Mulanphy streets. His enthusiastic proclaimers of his genius are his fellow-workers in the big yard.

A sewer pipe leading from one of the buildings to the river bank, 160 feet away, became cloggel. The pipe is sixteen feet below the surface. It was not known just where the obstruction was, so arrangements were made to open the trench. Then Maguire brought into play what proved to be the trump card—viz., rats.

He had been thinking about the plan for several days. One night, by the aid of generous hunks of fresh cheese, he managed to entrap two big gray rodents, and these he determined to put into the sewer. They were taken to the mouth at the river bank and released. The opening was then closed securely behind them, leaving the animals with only one chance of life. That was to go straight ahead. And they did.

Several more rats were caught each succeeding day and turned into the sewer, until a dozen fine specimens were gnawing away in the pipe. The morning after the last detatchment joined the main rodent army, water commenced to trickle from the pipe. Iron rods and steam were applied. In ten minutes the sewer was clear.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Educating the Aleuts.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church has been working in Alaska for the last few years under great limitations. The Jesse Lee Industrial Home, at Unalaska, is sheltering and training about thirty Aleut children. Great progress has been made, and during the last year five of the more advanced children were sent to the school of Captain Pratt, at Carlisle, Penn., where they received the thorough training that will fit them to become teachers in their own land. Dr. Sheldon Jackson says: "If in the near future there shall be any native teachers in the Aleutian Islands, if there shall be any native Christian homes and native Christian parents, they are now in process of being created by that school, the Jesse Lee Home at Unalaska being the only evangelizing influence at work among the Aleuts of Alaska.

Friends in Death.

The last few weeks have been trying ones for the birds, even the hardiest. A Brewer man reports a pathetic sight that came under his observation. Noticing, partly covered by a drift, the corpse of a frozen dove he went to it, when to his surprise he found under each outspread wing an English sparrow, both frozen dead.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Bad Weather to Die In.

An old Scotch woman was dying. The storm was raging without, the wind was howling and rain dashing against the window panes. They were gathered around her bed. "I maun dee, doctor, I maun dee." "Ay, ay, I'm mickle feart ye are gaun." "Weel, weel, the Lord's will be done! But it's an awfu' night to be gaun skirling through the clouds."

The largest mass of pure rock salt in the world lies under the province of Galicia, Hungary. It is known to be 550 miles long, twenty miles broad and 250 feet in thickness.

WEEKLY SERMONS.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage's Weekly Discourse.

"Stirring Folks Up"—Fourteenth Sermon in the New York Herald's Competitive Series is by a Pennsylvania Minister—Dr. Talmage On Ordinary People.

"Ahab, whom Jezebel his wife stirred up."—I. Kings, xxi., 25.

A large part of the evil and a larger part of the good in the world would never be done but for the doers being stirred up to it.

Life is much like the sea; there seems always some wind to smite the surface or some stealthy undercurrent to send its restlessness up from the depths.

The lesson is many sided; if fully considered it covers the whole complex question of life's relationships. It is not one part of the world against the other; part of the world giving, the other ever receiving impressions, for one who is stirred up by evil may be a constant impulse to another's good.

No matter how weak one may be or how dependent on others, there is still some power going forth—consciously or unconsciously—which makes more positive the good or evil of the world's conflicting forces.

We find ourselves pressed by life's impulses or irritations. Its attractions and repulsions find ready allies in our inclinations, and often we fail because we underestimate the opposing forces, or we joyously realize that we have been impelled to a usefulness we had thought beyond our power.

The example of Jezebel—the Lady Macbeth of Scripture, the "new woman" of nearly three thousand years ago—is not chosen because women are more prone to stirring up to evil than men, though blessed is the woman who "stirs up" her husband whenever he needs it, and happy is the man who never stirs up his wife to anything but good.

We are ready to condemn Jezebel for having stirred up Ahab to evil, but we often lose sight of how Ahab influenced Jezebel. His negative weakness provoked her positive badness. We sometimes comfort ourselves that we are not bad because we do not great sins, forgetful that our very weakness may provoke some one else into sinning.

Ahab wanted a piece of ground that was near the royal palace. It was the property of Naboth, who, with true ancestral reverence, refused to part with it. Piqued by Naboth's refusal, Ahab went to bed, turned his face to the wall and refused to eat. Ahab, the king, peevish as a child because he could not have his own way! It was then Jezebel's murderous plans were formed. Ahab's peevish sulkiness stirred up the wickedness of Jezebel. Had he been noble she could not have been so evil.

"Whom Jezebel his wife stirred up"—stirred up to evil. Had that power been turned to good even weak Ahab might have been one of the world's helpers.

The power for great evil reveals the possibility of great good; the power in the direction of wrong is the measure of benefit if turned in the opposite direction.

Who can estimate what the world would have lost had not Wendell Phillips heard his true hearted wife say, "Wendell, don't shilly-shally!" That put an end to possible vacillation. Was Lady Palmerston's "stirring up" worth while? She spent her life in "placing and keeping" her husband in his proper position.

What a rare tribute was paid by General Charles H. Taylor to the memory of Eben D. Jordan when in a Boston Globe editorial he said, "No man of my acquaintance ever possessed a rarer gift of developing the gifts of other men, and no one ever helped others with more patience and generosity." He stirred up to their best possibilities those whom he met; he made them by his help what, possibly, they never could have been without him.

Are those who are near you weak and sinful because you have not stirred them up to be their best selves?

The world will ever be grateful to Dr. W. Robertson Nicholl for his persistent stirring up of Ian Maclaren. He gave him no rest until he led the world to the "Bonnie Brier Bush," which, like the bush Moses saw, is aglow with God.

Despondent we sometimes are because all the world seems against us.

If we put ourselves in right relations with God He will give us of His power and we shall be masters, not servants, of fate.

Most happily it has been said:

Like the winds of the sea are the waves of fate
As we journey through life;
'Tis the set of a soul
That decides its goal,
And not the calm or the strife.

How are you using the forces which come upon you? Have you so "set the sails" that the very winds which are intended to drive you far out on the tempest tossed sea shall help you into a harbor of safety? Are the burdens so numerous and heavy that they press you to the earth? Then learn of the fabled hero who by every touch gained increase of strength.

Jesus "set His face steadfastly to go to Jerusalem" because His soul was set on doing God's will. Paul said, "All things work together for good to them that love God." To a soul set on doing right even the opposing forces will bring benefit.

From the naggings of a jealous wife John Wesley learned lessons of patience, from the stormy days of companionship with scolding Xantippi Socrates drew lessons of self-discipline.

We influence by what we are. Not our seeming but our being sends forth its influence to stir up to right or wrong. You have watched the groundswell as the waves dashed, surging and moaning, upon the rocky shore, and though there was no visible cause, you knew of the tempest far out on the ocean. So we influence and are influenced.

You have taken in your hand an opal—the sympathetic stone. It was dull and colorless until the warmth of your hand caused it to glow with radiance of color. So there are lives about us; dull and uninteresting they seem, but the stimulus of human sympathy will make them shine as with God's own glory.

You are stirring folks up—to what?

HORACE R. GOODCHILD,
Pastor Baptist Church, Clarion, Penn.

ORDINARY PEOPLE.

Dr. Talmage Discourses Upon Ordinary or Inconspicuous People.

TEXT: "Salute Asyncritus, Phlegon, Hermas, Patrobas, Hermes, Philologus and Julia."—Romans xvi., 14-15.

Matthew Henry, Albert Barnes, Adam Clark, Thomas Scott, and all the commentators pass by these verses without any especial remark. The other twenty people mentioned in the chapter were distinguished for something and were therefore discussed by the illustrious expositors; but nothing is said about Asyncritus, Phlegon, Hermas, Patrobas, Hermes, Philologus and Julia. Where were they born? No one knows? When did they die? There is no record of their decease. For what were they distinguished? Absolutely nothing, or the trait of character would have been brought out by the Apostle. But they were good people, because Paul sends to them his high Christian regards. They were ordinary people moving in ordinary sphere, attending to ordinary duty, and meeting ordinary responsibilities.

What the world wants is a religion for ordinary people. If there be in the United States 70,000,000 people, there are certainly not more than 1,000,000 extraordinary; and then there are 69,000,000 ordinary, and we do well to turn our backs for a little while upon the distinguished and conspicuous people of the Bible and consider in our text the seven ordinary. We spend too much of our time in twisting garlands for remarkables, and building thrones for magnates, and sculpturing warriors, and apotheosizing philanthropists. The rank and file of the Lord's soldiery need especial help.

The vast majority of people will never lead an army, will never write a State Constitution, will never electrify a Senate, will never make an important invention, will never decide the fate of a nation. You do not expect to; you do not want to. You will not be a Moses to lead a nation out of bondage. You will not be a Joshua to prolong the daylight until you can shut five kings in a cavern. You will not be a St. John to unroll an Apocalypse. You will not be a Paul to preside over an apostolic college. You will not be a Mary to mother a Christ. You will more probably be Asyncritus, or Phlegon, or Hermas, of Patrobas, or Hermes, or Philologus, or Julia.

Many of you are women at the head of households. Every morning you plan for the day. The culinary department of the household is your dominion. You decide all questions of diet. All the sanitary regulations of your house are under your supervision. To regulate the food, and the apparel and the habits, and decide the thousand questions of home life is a tax upon brain and nerve and general health absolutely appalling if there be no divine alleviation.

They who provide the food of the world decide the health of the world. You have only to go on some errand amid the taverns and hotels of the United States and Great Britain to appreciate the fact that a vast multitude of the human race are slaughtered by incompetent cookery. Though a young woman may have taken lessons in music and may have taken lessons in painting, and lessons in astronomy, she is not well educated unless she has taken lessons in dough! They who decide the apparel of the world, and the food of the world, decide the endurance of the world.

Then there are all the ordinary business men. They need divine and Christian help. When we begin to talk about business life we shoot right off and talk about men who did business on a large scale and who sold millions of dollars of goods a year; and the vast majority of business men do not sell a million dollars of goods, nor half a million, nor a quarter of a million, nor the eighth part of a million. Put all the business men of our cities, towns, villages and neighborhoods side by side, and you will find that they sell less than a hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods. All these men in ordinary business life want divine help. You see how the wrinkles are printing on the countenance the story of worriment and care. You can not tell how old a business man is by looking at him. Gray hairs at thirty.

Now, what is wanted is grace—divine grace for ordinary business men, men who are harnessed from morn till night and all the days of their life—harnessed in business. Not grace to lose a hundred thousand, but grace to lose ten dollars. Not grace to supervise two hundred and fifty employes in a factory, but grace to supervise the bookkeeper and two salesmen and the small boy that sweeps out the store. Grace to invest not the eighty thousand dollars of net profit, but the twenty-five hundred of clear gain. Such a grace as thousands of business men have to-day—keeping them tranquil, whether goods sell or do not sell, whether customers pay or do not pay, whether tariff is up or tariff is down, whether the crops are luxuriant or a dead failure—calm in all circumstances, and amid all vicissitudes. That is the kind of grace we want.

Then there are all the ordinary farmers. We talk about agricultural life, and we immediately shoot off to talk about Cincinnatus, the patrician, who went from the plow to a high position, and after he got through the dictatorship, in twenty-one days, went back again to the plow. What encouragement is that to ordinary farmers? The vast majority of them—none of them will be patricians. Perhaps none of them will be Senators. If any of them have dictatorships it will be over forty or fifty or a hundred acres of the old homestead. What these men want is grace, to keep their patience while plowing with balky oxen, and to keep cheerful amid the drouth that destroys the corn crop, and that enables them to restore the garden the day after the neighbor's cattle have broken in and trampled out the strawberry bed, and gone through the Lima-bean patch, and eaten up the sweet corn in such large quantities that they must be kept from the water lest they swell up and die.

Grace in catching weather that enables them, without imprecation, to spread out the hay the third time, although again, and again, and again, it has been almost ready for the mow. A grace to doctor the cow with hollow horn, and the sheep with the foot rot, and the horse with the distemper, and to compel the unwilling acres to yield a livelihood for the family, and schooling for the children and little extras to help the older boy in business, and something for the daughter's wedding outfit, and a little surplus for the time when the ankles will get stiff with age, and the breath will be a little short, and the swinging of the cradle through the hot harvest field will bring on the old man's vertigo. Better close up about Cincinnatus. I know five hundred farmers just as noble as he was. What they want is to know that they have the friendship of that Christ who often drew His similies from the farmer's life, as when He said: "A sower went forth to sow," as when He built His best parable out of the scene of a farmer boy coming back from his wanderings, and the old farmhouse shook that night with rural jubilee; and who compared himself to a lamb in the pasture field, and who said that the eternal God is a farmer, declaring: "My Father is the husbandman."

Come, now, let us have a religion for ordinary people in professions, in occupations, in agriculture, in the household, in merchandise, in everything. I salute across the centuries Asyncritus, Phlegon, Hermas, Patribas, Hermes, Philologus and Julia.

First of all, if you feel that you are ordinary, thank God that you are not extraordinary. I am tired and sick, and bored almost to death with extraordinary people. You know as well as I do, my brother and sister, that the most of the useful work of the world is done by unpretentious people who toil right on—by people who do not get much approval, and no one seems to say, "That is well done."

The weather of life is not so severe on the plain as it is on the high peaks. The world never forgives a man who knows or gains or does more than it can know or gain or do. If, therefore, you feel that you are ordinary, thank God for the defenses and tranquility of your position.

Then remember, if you have only what is called an ordinary home, that the great deliverers of the world have all come from such a home. And there may be seated, reading at your evening stand, a child who shall be potent for the ages. Just unroll the scroll of men mighty in church and State, and you will find they nearly all came from log cabin or poor homes. Genius almost always runs out in the third or fourth generation. You can not find in all history an instance where the fourth generation of extraordinary people amount to anything.

Let us all be content with such things as we have. God is just as good in what He keeps away from us as in what He gives us. Even a knot may be useful if it is at the end of a thread.

A Sensitive Pensioner.

Pension Commissioner Evans recently received from a pensioner in San Antonio, Texas, an express order for $879. It was money which the sender believed he had not properly received. Mr. Evans had an investigation made of the case, and ascertained that the pensioner was honestly entitled to the money he was receiving, viz., $12 per month for deafness, and directed the entire amount be returned to him.

Pauper Descendants of Columbus.

A Spanish newspaper announces that the last two descendants of Christopher Columbus are now occupants of a poor house of Cadiz.

Provided for Her Cat.

"By the death of a cat, the Temple quarter in Paris," says the Boston Transcript, "receives a legacy of 10,000 francs for its elementary schools. The cat's mistress, who died in 1892, left the money for the maintenance of her pet cat, with the reversion at its death to the district municipality if it would look after the cat. It speaks well for the honesty of the trustees that the cat, which is now dead at the age of 16 years, should have survived its mistress five years."

An improved monkey-wrench just placed on the market has the adjusting screw mounted on ball bearings to make it turn easily.

Baby's Sore Head

and chafed skin are quickly cured by Tetterine. Don't let the poor little thing scream itself into spasms when relief is so easy. Every skin trouble from a simple chafe or chap to the worst case of Tetter or Ringworm is cured quickly and surely by Tetterine. At druggists, or by mail for 50c. in stamps by J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

Hope never hurts anyone; it never interferes with duty; it gives courage and clears the judgment.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

In Arabia excavation by the wind forms pits over two hundred feet deep, down to the hard stratum on which the sand lies.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The earth derives ninety-nine per cent. of its energy from the sun. Meteoric showers give rise to the greater proportion of the remaining one per cent. The stars also feebly help.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Some folks enjoy nothing so much as going around talking suspiciously about their neighbors.

Chew Star Tobacco—The Best.

Smoke Sledge Cigarettes.

The man who does not work with his heart will accomplish very little with his hands.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

No man is too shiftless to feel a little bit romantic about his marriage.

Piso's Cure for Consumption relieves the most obstinate coughs.—Rev. D. BUCHMUELLER, Lexington, Mo., February 26, 1894.

There is a great ability in knowing how to conceal one's ability.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

WAGON Something entirely new.
A better Scale for less money than has ever been offered. Address, Jones of Binghamton, Binghamton, N.Y. FREIGHT PAID. SCALES

FENCING For Poultry, half cost of Netting. Also best Farm Yard, Cemetery Fences, Iron Posts, Gates, etc. I can save you money. Freight paid. Catalogue free K. L. SHELLABARGER, 44 F. St., Atlanta, Ga.

MEN WANTED. TO TRAVEL for old established house Permanent position. $40 per month and all expenses P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 246 Locust St., Philadelphia.

OPIUM and Liquor Habit cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. E. Stephens, Dept. A, Lebanon, Ohio.

COULD NOT SLEEP.

Mrs. Pinkham Relieved Her of All Her Troubles.

MRS. MADGE BABCOCK, 176 Second St., Grand Rapids, Mich., had ovarian trouble with its attendant aches and pains, now she is well. Here are her own words:

"Your Vegetable Compound has made me feel like a new person. Before I began taking it I was all run down, felt tired and sleepy most of the time, had pains in my back and side, and such terrible headaches all the time, and could not sleep well nights. I also had ovarian trouble. Through the advice of a friend I began the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and since taking it all troubles have gone. My monthly sickness used to be so painful, but have not had the slightest pain since taking your medicine. I cannot praise your Vegetable Compound too much. My husband and friends see such a change in me. I look so much better and have some color in my face."

Mrs. Pinkham invites women who are ill to write to her at Lynn, Mass., for advice, which is freely offered.

Vegetables

can be raised at a profit, and the yield enlarged, if properly fertilized. Most fertilizers do do not contain enough

Potash.

Vegetables *need plenty of potash* — at least 10% — besides the phosphoric acid and nitrogen.

Write for our books which tell all about fertilizers. They are free.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE
CELESTIAL OIL

DO YOU . . SUFFER . .

The tortures of the damned from Rheumatism, Neuralgia and kindred diseases? Have you struggled against an army of pains and aches until you are heart-sick?

If so, Relief

is yours for the asking — Celestial Oil will surely cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Backache, Pleurisy, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throat, Stiff Joints, Burns, and Inflammation — Thousands have tried it — Thousands have found it successful—Be on the winning side.

Celestial Oil

is 50 cents a bottle, and can be had of all Druggists, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of Price. Address

CELESTIAL OIL CO,
105 North Howard St.,
Baltimore, Md.

Write us for a Beautiful Calendar for 1898—will be mailed free.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LACROSSE WIS.

FARM SEEDS

Salzer's Seeds are Warranted to Produce.

E. Walter, LeRayeville, Pa., astonished the world by growing 250 bushels Salzer's corn; J. Breider, Mishicott, Wis., 173 bush. barley, and F. Stanek, Randalia, Iowa, by growing 196 bush. Salzer's oats per acre. If you doubt, write them. We wish to gain 150,000 new customers, hence will send on trial

10 DOLLARS WORTH FOR 10c.

11 pkgs of rare farm seeds, Hog Fen, Sand Vetch, 'Sic. Wheat,' Sheep Rape, Jerusalem Corn, etc., including our mammoth Seed Catalogue, telling all about the $400 gold prizes for best acre for 1897, our new marvelous corn and oats, "Prodigious," also sample of same, all mailed you upon receipt of but 10c. postage, positively worth $10, to get a start. 100,000 bbls. Seed Potatoes at $1.50 a bbl.

35 pkgs. earliest vegetable seeds, $1.00.

Please send this adv. along. Catalog mailed. No. A. C. 6

WANTED Active, reliable men to solicit orders for Fruit and Ornamental Nursery Stock. Stock strictly first-class and true to name. Permanent employment; good pay. Business easily learned. State age and occupation. Write at once for terms and territory. Established thirty-two years.

The R. G. CHASE CO.
South Penn Square, PHILA., PA.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

BNU 9

WE HAVE NO AGENTS

No. 77. Surrey Harness. Price, $16.00. As good as sells for $25.

but have sold direct to the consumer for 25 years at wholesale prices, saving him the dealer's profits. Ship anywhere for examination. Everything warranted. 118 styles of Vehicles, 55 styles of Harness. Top Buggies, $36 to $70. Surreys, $50 to $125. Carriages, Phaetons, Traps, Wagonettes, Spring-Road and Milk Wagons. Send for large, free Catalogue of all our styles.

No. 606 Surrey. Price, with curtains, lamps, sunshade, apron and fenders, $60. As good as sells for $90.

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO. W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. March 3

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Entire stock of The Racket, including the new China Annex, closing out at Cut Prices. Big Rush. U[illegible]ay as well have a chance at it as Ur Neighbor.

Kom quick and get the Cream.

Everything must be sold by March 1st.

A 2-horse load a day is the output now.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

Public Sale !

Going on

All the time

at

Wolf & Crawford's

Store.

Bound for the Klondyke.

The Klondyke craze seems to have struck Bellefonte in full force. Only a short time ago Harry Bush left for that region with a party of prospectors and on Wednesday of last week, Theodore Haupt, a son of the late Isaac Haupt, started alone to work his way there in search of wealth. He will go to Seattle and there take a steamer for St. Michaels. He leaves a wife and family here who anxiously await his return and we hope his trip to the frozen north may be crowned with success and that he may return with untold wealth.

Another party will leave here about the 7th of March. Mr. James Rote, of Coleville, is at the head of this party.

Associated with him are Wm. Poorman and Jacob Cole. They expect to follow the same route taken by Haupt and will be gone three years.—*Daily News.*

Must Notify the Prothonotary.

All justices of the peace who were elected at the last spring election, must notify the prothonotary within thirty days after date of election of their intention to lift their commissions, and if they desire to receive their papers.

Salt Petre for Epsom Salts.

Miss Norris, of Mount Union, last week obtained a verdict of $225, against W. G. Ewing of that place, for having sold her salt petre instead of epsom salts, which she took as a medicine, and from the results of which she almost lost her life. Mr. Ewing did not deny making the mistake, but alleged the young lady was only in bed one week from the effects thereof.

Not so Plenty as Before.

Firewood, as used in days of old for fuel has become so scarce in Centre and adjoining counties in consequence of lumber operations that if it were not for coal, cord wood prices would be so high as to almost put it out of reach of families of moderate circumstances.

It was a Treat.

Dr. Colfelt's lecture in the Presbyterian church on last Thursday evening, on "Assyrian Discoveries," was a gem and rivited the closest attention of a well filled house. Those not present missed a rich treat.

HIGHWAYMEN ARRESTED.

A Union County Man in the Centre County Jail for the Hold-up in the Narrows.

G. S. Shell and James Miller, two constables from Union county, Monday, took to the jail at Bellefonte a man by the name of George Hassenplug, of Laurelton, charged with being one of the men who attempted to rob a peddler in the Penns Valley Narrows, below Woodward, last September.

A Jew peddler named Harry Gensberger was passing through the Narrows on the 13th of last September. In the loneliest part of that noted highway, two men suddenly sprang from the bushes. One caught the horse's head, while the other drew a bead on the peddler and told him to hand over his money. The Jew refused to deliver, and he was pulled from his wagon. The highwaymen were clubbing their victim into submission when a buggy, containing James W. Runkle, who was driving from Centre Hall to his home in Middleburg, came upon the scene. When the robbers saw Mr. Runkle they left their victim and escaped into the mountains.

Suspicion strongly pointed to Hassenplug and his brother Elmer. Elmer is now confined in the Union county jail on the charge of having stolen a shirt. George Hassenplug eluded the officers for some time, but was finally captured at his home while he was in bed asleep.

Train Jumps the Track on the Linden Hall Lumber Road.

On the Linden Hall Lumber Company's road, the other day, while coming out of the mountain with cars laden with lumber, at the head of the run at the second mountain the engine jumped the track pulling the cars over the embankment. The engineer jumped some twenty feet down the bank and by hurriedly scrambling out of the way, saved his life as the engine would have tumbled on him and crushed him to death. Perry Cole is the engineer's name.

Adam Blaze, the fireman, received some slight injuries.

The engine was completely wrecked.

Died in Illinois.

We see from the Freeport Bulletin that John Frybarger, of Orangeville, died on 22nd ult., at the age of 85 years.

He was born in Haines twp., Centre county, Pa., Dec. 21, eighty-five years ago. His parents were Daniel and Catherine (Frohm) Frybarger.

He was married to Miss Mary E. Ault in 1837 by Rev. Peter S. Fisher. They came west by wagon and boat in 1841. They purchased a 160 acre farm at Cedarville. Their house was a log cabin without windows. They next moved to Orangeville where they had a 182 acre farm, well tilled. There they lived 20 years and then moved to the town of Orangeville.

Nine children were born to them.

Bicycles Will Be Cheaper.

Representatives of bicycle firms are now making their trips through the state. The one impressive fact is that fifty dollars will be the retail price of the best products of many of the factories. That price has taken the place occupied by the seventy-five and hundred dollar grades in the catalogue lists of a year or two ago. It will purchase a wheel of the highest finish and the latest improvements. Excellent wheels can be purchased at forty dollars, and a good serviceable article for twenty-five or thirty dollars cash. The day of the high priced bicycle is past, and increased popularity and greater demand will follow the reduction in price.

Entertainment.

"A Photograph Album," in which thirty persons will take part, will be rendered in the Presbyterian church on Saturday evening. The characters represented will be those found in the large family album, among them being President and Mrs. McKinley, Samantha Allen, Country Cousins, Madam Van Zant, Uncle Joshua, and twenty-five others, all by home talent. Admission only ten cents. Proceeds will be devoted to the new Presbyterian parsonage.

A Rip in His Face.

Last week one day Skip Smith was working about the wood shed and was standing on a ladder. The rung broke under his weight and he took a sudden drop. A protruding wire nail caught his mouth and tore a big gash in the upper and lower lips. On the upper lip it required three stitches to sew up the gash. Besides tearing his face he banged his knee and hobbled along with quite a limp for several days.

As to the Grape Vines.

If the grape vines have not been trimmed and the old wood cut out of the blackberry and raspberry fields, it should be done before the season opens warmer. Such work is best done when the ground is frozen. Grapes are produced on the new wood, and the old vines can stand cutting back severely.

The Musical College, Freeburg, Snyder county, Pa., is one of the foremost schools of music in the country. $33 will pay for a term of six weeks, instruction and board. Spring Term will begin May 3. For catalogues address, Henry B. Moyer, Director. 4t

LICENSE COURT.

Judge Love Grants 36 Applications and Considers the Balance.

Judge Love held license court on Monday at Bellefonte, to hear the applications to sell liquor in the county. There were forty-two applications filed and of these thirty-six were granted by the court, one brewery, two distilleries and the balance tavern and wholesale. There were no remonstrances against those granted. The ones held over are those asking for a grant for a new place and where remonstrances have been filed. The following are the ones who did not draw a blank :

Philipsburg—John A. Erb, Tempest Slinger, Thomas Barnes, Jr., Wm. Riley, Samuel Rogers, Orin Vail, Geo. W. Mapledoram, Joseph Pickering, Geo. E. Lamb, Joseph Peters, R. Newton Shaw, Dorsey P. Meyers, James Passmore, George E. Chandler.

Bellefonte—Henry Brockerhoff, C. M. and Bruce Garden, W. L. Daggett, Henry C. Yeager, Daniel C. Keller, John Anderson.

Milesburg—Alois Kohlbecker.

Pleasant Gap—John C. Mulfinger.

Roopsburg—Louis Doll.

Woodward—Noah W. Eby.

Millheim—John M. Reish, W. S. Musser.

Snow Shoe—Lawrence Redding, John G. Uzzle.

Centre Hall—Wm. H. Runkle, Jr.

Potters Mills—James S. Reish.

Coburn—Simon R. King.

Old Fort—Isaac Shawver.

Spring Mills—D. H. Ruhl.

Howard—Jacob L. DeHass.

Clarence—George B. Uzzle, W. R. Hayes.

Among those held over are Edwin Ruhl, who has rented the Robb hotel at Nittany Hall; Samuel B. Shaffer, Madisonburg; A. L. Nerhood and J. A. Gramley, Rebersburg.

Died in Wisconsin.

Joseph Reesman died at Sharon, Wis., February 24, in the 82d year of his age. Mr. Reesman was born near Millheim, this county, and spent the earlier half of his life on a farm near Mackeyville, Clinton county. For five years during the civil war he was interested with Robert Mann in the axe business at Mill Hall. He left this section about twenty-five years ago. His daughter and only child having married Dr. C. R. Treat, of Sharon, Mr. Reesman and wife, nee Miss Lane Porter, soon followed their child to Sharon, where he has since resided in comparative retirement. Mr. Reesman leaves a handsome fortune for his heirs. He was an uncle of J. A. Reesman, of Centre Hall, and quite well-known to many in this part of the state.

Veteran's Last Call.

Watson W. Caldwell, a veteran of the late war, died suddenly at his home in Salona Sunday morning. The deceased was subject to attacks of heart trouble. Saturday night he awoke his daughter about midhight and informed her that he was feeling badly and asked her to accompany him down stairs.

A few minutes afterward father and daughter went down stairs. Mr. Caldwell seated himself in a chair and immediately expired. He was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, having served as a member of a Pennsylvania cavalry regiment.

Gave Bail.

Rev. J. H. Erdman, the former pastor of the Centre Hall charge, against whom a second information was made before 'Squire Keichline, at Bellefonte on charge of having improper relations with Celia Noll, was arrested by Sheriff Cronister at Shamokin, last Thursday, and the Rev. gave $500 bail for his appearance at court to answer the serious charges against him. Rev. Erdman since leaving Centre Hall, with his family, has been staying with relatives at Shamokin.

There Will Be Plenty.

Owing to the large number of new houses having been erected in the town the last couple years, there appears to about enough to go round this spring, with possibly one or two to spare. The town will have an increase in population over that of last year, and we do not take a drop. There will be a great deal of changing around the next couple weeks, and about half the town will be on the move.

Horses Wanted.

Farmers and others having horses for sale, will do well to bring them to Runkle's hotel, Centre Hall. A party at this place wishes to purchase twenty head, young or old, in good condition and with plenty of flesh on them. Those having horses for sale should bring them as soon as possible. A good price will be paid.

Death at Pleasant Gap.

Mrs. Emma C. Dale, wife of Nathan C. Dale, of near Pleasant Gap, died of rheumatic fever, Monday afternoon. She was aged about 38 years, and was all her life a consistent christian lady—a member of the Lutheran church.

Hard on Lodge Impostors.

According to a recent act of assembly the person who wears a badge or button of a labor or fraternal organization to which he does not belong, is liable to a fine of $100.

WEDDING AT POTTERS MILLS.

Miss Lillian Allison and Dr. J. F. Alexander Married at Noon Yesterday.

The marriage of Dr. John F. Alexander and Miss Lillian Allison took place yesterday at the home of the bride at Potters Mills. The wedding was witnessed by only the immediate friends and relatives of the contracting couple. It was a quiet wedding, without ostentation, yet it carried with it more than ordinary interest owing to the prominence of the parties.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Laurie, of Bellefonte. The stately and imposing mansion had been turned into a perfect bower of beauty by the artistic and harmonious effect produced with evergreens and cut flowers. At noon the bride and groom entered the spacious parlor where the guests had assembled, and took their place before the awaiting minister. The ceremony was brief, but hearty were the congratulations and wishes for future happiness which this newly-wedded couple received.

An elaborate dinner followed, and in a very short time after, Dr. Alexander and his bride took their departure. They were driven by carriage to Milroy, where they boarded a train on a two weeks trip to Washington and other points east. Upon their return they will reside at the home of the groom in Centre Hall, where he has been engaged in the practice of medicine for many years.

The wedding presents to the bride were many and elaborate. Silverware and cut glass figured prominently in the display.

Evangelical Appointments.

The conference of the Evangelical church held its annual session at Bethlehem, Pa., and the following appointments were announced Monday for this district. Williamsport District, O. L. Saylor, P. E. Williamsport and Newberry, C. C. Moyer; Lock Haven, F. W. Salver; Port Treverton, J. H. Fenstermacher; McClure, L. H. Yergey; White Deer, Millmont and Buffalo Valley, J. W. Hammett; Penns Valley, H. H. Romig and supply; Sugar Valley, A. E. Doerstetter; Howard, Milesburg and Marsh Creek to be supplied; Liberty, East Point and Grover, S. I. Shortess; Walker, G. H. Burrell; Elizabethville, A. S. Kresge; Lykens and Niconisca, N. Shannon. Williamstown, J. G. M. Smexel; Reiner City and Hegins, James Ream; Uniontown H. Millersburg, E. E. Gilbert; Shamokin, J. P. Freed; Ashland, Hunter and Mahanoy City, J. R. Fehr; Ringtown, C. C. Hoffman; J. L. Mussimer, member of Williamsport Quarterly Conference.

Fruit Tree Sharks.

Fruit tree sharks are operating with new schemes in nearby counties. One is to make the people believe that they sell a variety of the peach that is free from bores and yellows. This is untrue and unreasonable. A well-known pomologist says that southern peach trees, whether seedling or budding varieties, in Tennessee or elsewhere, are not so much affected with bores as are trees in the northern states, but when they are brought to northern districts, where peach bores are more plentiful, they are equally affected with any other peach trees or stock.

Fire at Bellefonte.

Last Sunday fire broke out about 5 o'clock at Bellefonte in the large stable of Mart Garman, on Allegheny street. It spread to the adjoining stables of Dr. J. L. Seibert, George Lose and Shem Spigelmyer. The first two were totally destroyed with their hay and grain. Five valuable race horses were all safely removed. The total loss will will be three thousand dollars covered by insurance.

Decapitated by a Train.

When a Pennsylvania Railroad train on the Tyrone division stopped at a station in Clearfield county on morning of 24 ult., the body of a man with his head cut off and badly mangled was found underneath. A jug full of whiskey close by suggested a cause for the accident. The body was later identified as that of Ed. G. Rogers, a coal miner, and it is believed that he fell asleep across the tracks.

To be Held at Hughesville.

The Central Pennsylvania conference of the United Evangelical church will hold its next session at Hughesville, Pa., beginning March 3, at 8.30 a. m. The examination of Junior preachers will begin on the evening of March 1, and the anniversary of the Conference Missionary society will be held Wednesday evening, March 2.

Land—Its Rise and Fall.

John Holmes, Sr., of Walker, has purchased the Snavely farm for $5,800. Over 30 years ago an offer of $28,000 was refused for it. A parallel to this we find in the Daniel Durst farm near Centre Hall for which Mr. Durst paid some $30,000 about 30 years back and which less than two years ago was purchased by David Bartges for $9000.

Notice.

During my temporary absence, I have arranged with Dr. F. H. Van Valzah, who will respond to all calls within my practice. His services can be secured by calling at my office.

J. F. ALEXANDER, M. D.

Carpets and Mattings and Curtain Goods at Lower Prices than you ever bought the same before in your life.

GARMAN'S STORE,

BELLEFONTE, - - PA.

THE Star Store.

Established 1889.

G. O. Benner, - Proprietor.

Our Terms—Cash before delivery.

We are pleased to quote you a few articles as we go along, and are satisfied that you know we have them, and the price is always right.

Crushed Oyster Shells, make hens lay, 100 lb. bag	50c
Large Wire Rat Trap, catch one dozen at a time	50c
4 Lasts and 15 in. Stand, for cobbling	35c
Children's Rocker and Chair, each	25c
Men's Working Glove, a good one	25c
Copper Tea Kettle, nickle plated	89c
Mrs. Potts Sad Irons, nickle plated, set	75c
Children's Dress Suits, very nobby,	1 25
Boys' " "	2 50
Men's " "	5 00
Hand Lamp, complete, good size	15c
Night Lamp, " "	10c
Nice Raisin, per lb	5c
Nice Prunes, per lb	5c
Flour Sifters	10c

Always on hand :

Flour, Corn Meal, Cod Fish, Salted Fish, Oranges, Bananas, Lemons, Figs, Dates, the Ajax.

Just in, Fresh Fish and Oysters.

If you don't happen to find it at the other stores, you will knd it at The Star. We defy competition and invite inspection.

THE STAR.

A CAR LOAD

--OF--

Chamber Suits !

--AT--

W. R. BRACHBILL'S.

Bought at a sacrifice sale.

You Can Buy

A Solid Walnut Suit, With large 24x30 Bevel Mirror, Polish Finish, (Less than manufacturer's price.) **$16.50**

Ask to see our Solid Antique Oak Suit, With Large Bevel Mirror, only, **$13.95**

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'Phone 1302. - - Bellefonte, Pa.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods, Clothing and Millinery.

Special Bargains

FOR THE NEXT TWO WEEKS.

We have just finished invoicing, and as always the case in going through the stock, we find several lots which we desire to close out and offer them at cut prices.

Lot No. 1.

We have about 60 pair Kid Gloves, in small sizes only, 6 and 6¼, which we will sell at 49c. a pair. They are the regular $1 quality, but a different brand from what we are selling now. We guarantee them all right.

Lot No. 2.

We have too many Handkerchiefs; we are offering a mixed lot worth all the way from 12 to 18c, at 9c each, or 3 for 25c. They are handsomely embroidered goods and a bargain.

Lot No. 3.

Rustle Cambric, full yard wide at 7c. This is the regular 12½c quality. We consider this the biggest bargain we ever offered.

Lot No. 4.

The best Corset you ever saw for 50c. It will compare very favorably with nearly all corsets usually sold at $1. We want you to come in and look at this bargain.

Lot No. 5.

A line of Spring Dress Goods at 12½c, full yard wide, and which we think are much below value.

Lot No. 6.

A line of Embroideries which we are offering from 3 to 12c a yard, which we cannot replace again for money we are selling them.

Lot No. 7.

Ladies' and Children's Silk Windsor Ties at 15c. This is an assorted lot and you can find some 50c Ties in the lot. They all go at 15c.

Lot No. 8.

We have about 6 half pieces of the Bargain Table Linen left of our Linen Sale last month. It was the greatest and most successful Linen Sale ever attempted here. Our prices made them sell. We will close them out at the same figures.

Lot No. 9.

The best of all—Men's Fine Quality Unlaundried Shirst for 25c. Full reinforced and made up in unexceptional manner. The muslin is worth more than we ask for the shirt.

Lot No. 10.

Boys' Knee Pants Suits, ages 5 to 14 at $1.25. Price these elsewhere and they ask $2 for them.

KATZ & CO.,

LIMITED.

Bellefonte, - Pa.

"Makers of Low Prices and Terrors to all Competitors."